

### MP stabbed at London meeting

Mr Michael O'Halloran, the SDP member of Parliament, was stabbed last night while speaking in his constituency, Islington, North. He was at a hall in Archway Close, Holloway, north London.

### Shell loses claim for £24m

Lord Denning yesterday rejected Shell International Petroleum's £24m insurance claim against Lloyd's over the theft of oil carried by the scuttled tanker Salem. The theft was not covered by the insurance policy because the cargo had not been "taken at sea", he ruled in the Appeal Court.

### Jeers and cheers for Thatcher

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was met by about 300 jeering demonstrators when she visited her old school in Grantham, Lincolnshire, for the first time since she became Prime Minister. But there were cheers when she entered the school and was greeted by the 670 pupils.

### Fall expected in inflation

Whitehall is confident that inflation is on a downward trend. The year-on-year increase in prices was 12 per cent in January for the third consecutive month.

### Speed backs Tomahawk

Mr Keith Speed, a former Navy minister, is urging the Government to reconsider the Tomahawk, a sea-launched cruise missile, as a more cost-effective successor to the Polaris instead of the Trident II.



### Lagos welcomes the Pope

The Pope meets a young Nigerian during a colourful ceremony in Lagos welcoming him to the country. In a speech greeting President Shagari he criticized interference in African affairs by outside powers, and predicted that the continent would around the rest of the world if allowed to develop on its own.

### Lead in petrol

Mrs Thatcher's claim that European regulations preclude a ban on lead in petrol was refuted by CLEAR, the anti-pollution organization, which said she should fight the case in Brussels using the same attitude that she took over Britain's EEC Budget contribution.

### Foot promise

Mr Michael Foot, the Labour Party leader has promised to change councils' legal status so that their financial rights and powers are more clearly defined.

### No Chelsea ban

The ban on Chelsea supporters attending away games was lifted by the Football Association after five attempts to enforce it.

Leader page, 7  
Letters: On lead in petrol, from Sir Henry Yellowlees; "Right of reply" in the media, from Professor A. Allott, and Mr Kenneth Morgan  
Leading articles: Laker: Controversy of court; Latin dictionary features, page 6  
An invitation to dine with the Great European Eaters  
Chit-chat, page 8  
Glossary: Powell, Dr Alfred Spinks, "Jo" Matti

Home News	2, 3	Sale Room	8
Overseas	4, 5	Sat Review	9-14
Arts	11	Science	15
Sports	12	Services	16
Finance	13	Shoparound	17
Business	14-16	Snow reports	18
China	17	Short	19-20
Court	21	TV & Radio	21
Overseas	22	Theatre, etc	22
Events	23	Travel	23
Commentary	24	Universities	24
Law Report	25	Weather	24
Parliament	26	Religion	25
Valentines	27		

## Carrington makes three demands on Poland

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 12

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, today called on the Soviet Union to stop its direct and indirect pressure on Poland "exerted to frustrate the clear aspirations of the Polish people for national renewal".

In a well received speech to the European Security Review Conference here, he went on to make three demands of the regime in Warsaw, which have emerged as the joint Western position at this conference. They are: prompt ending of martial law; release of those detained; and resumption of national dialogue in which both Solidarity and the Catholic Church participate.

"The moment of truth can no longer be evaded. The health, not just of the European security process but also of East-West relations in Europe depends on closing the gap which today is all too obvious to our people," the Foreign Secretary declared. "The value of the Helsinki process will be lost if we do not soon have some evidence that these principles will be respected in practice by every participating state."

Lord Carrington spoke without any hindrance or repetition of Tuesday's obstruction by the Polish and Soviet delegations after the meeting agreed to procedure proposed by Dr Wilfried Pahr, the Austrian Foreign Minister. In a conference with the neutrals, he suggested an all-day-long session without an arbitrary break at lunchtime. This met with an immediate consensus while the Russians stayed silent. Portugal took over the chair today.

Lord Carrington, talking later to reporters, argued that it was "a little bit too soon" to decide to adjourn the Madrid conference until the autumn, as the Swiss have suggested, in order to await possible improvements in Poland. But, like several other Western delegations today, he insisted that the main object must be to ensure no conference break.

"I would work more than 22 speeches was worked out at a meeting by six neutral countries last night. Dr Franz Cseka, the Austrian permanent delegate, told reporters today he believed the Russians had dropped their obstructionist tactics, realizing they had proved counter-productive."

He was agreed tonight that the next plenary session will be held on Wednesday. No decision was taken on adjourning the Madrid meeting.

Nato summit switch, page 4

### Polish pilot flies his family to the West

West Berlin, Feb 12.—A Polish Airlines pilot today diverted his aircraft from an internal flight to bring his family to West Berlin, in a hijacking that apparently went unnoticed by the two security guards on board.

The Antonov-24 of the Polish state airline, Lot, was on a flight from Warsaw to Wrocław in western Poland. The flight should have lasted just over an hour, but 90 minutes after take-off the surprised passengers found themselves in West Berlin.

The aircraft, landed at the United States military air base of Tempelhof at 8.51 am. The pilot, his wife, their two daughters, aged two and three, his cousin and his wife with their 14-month-old baby girl all remained in West Berlin, according to United States military sources.

Two security guards, who had been among the 19 passengers, remained on board while the others were questioned by West Berlin police in the air terminal building.

The police said that no one in the passenger cabin had apparently noticed the change of course.

The co-pilot and one other male passenger were to remain in West Berlin, but the remaining passengers would return to Warsaw as soon as Lot provided a new crew. The airline had already offered to do this, they said.

There could be no formal charge of air piracy brought against the pilot, because he had flown the aircraft himself and had not used force or threats to take command, according to the police. But he could still be charged with detaining some of his passengers against their will, a lesser charge which can still carry a five-year jail sentence.

There have been five other hijackings of Polish aircraft to West Berlin so far, and several attempts have been made by Polish security guards before leaving Polish air space.

Today's hijack was the first such incident since martial law was declared in Poland on December 13.

The authorities have tried to discourage hijackers by imposing stiff jail sentences.—Reuters.

## Mrs Oppenheim may not be replaced

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mrs Sally Oppenheim yesterday resigned from the post of Minister for Consumer Affairs "to do justice to family commitments and responsibilities".

She was warmly thanked by the Prime Minister, but the news that there are no plans to replace her has roused anxiety among Conservatives who see considerable political value in a minister who is known, or at least supposed, to have the consumers' interests at heart.

Mrs Oppenheim's duties at the Department of Trade have already been divided between two parliamentary under-secretaries under the supervision of Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State.

Mr Reginald Eyre takes over competition policy, including monopolies and mergers, consumer protection and responsibility for nationalised industries' consumer councils. Mr Iain Sproule will be responsible for tourism, hotels and travel, as well as the newspaper, film and publishing industries.

Mrs Oppenheim, who told the Prime Minister before Christmas that she wanted to leave office, wrote yesterday that her decision was taken after a period of considerable pressure after the death two years ago of her husband, Mr Henry Oppenheim, who had a successful property business.

Her personal assistant, Miss Olivia Rolleston, explained yesterday that Mrs Oppenheim had taken on many of her husband's business responsibilities. She had resigned most reluctantly, and might well take a part-time job later. She had already been offered yesterday a directorship of a major national company in the consumer field.

Mrs Oppenheim, who is 51, has been MP for Gloucester since 1970, and has no intention of leaving the Commons.

For five years in Opposition she was party spokesman on the embroilment of commercial interests which tends to claim the party as their own. Her colleagues' verdict on Mrs Oppenheim is that she managed it pretty well.



Mr Hu Yaobang (centre), who became Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party last June, gives a public demonstration of the new broom sweeping clean. Mr Hu assumed his post after the demotion of Mr Hua Guofeng, successor to Chairman Mao. It is common for photographs to be issued of China's leaders performing everyday tasks, such as helping with work on a dam or mingling with labourers on a commune. Peking released this photograph yesterday, possibly because of speculation about the absence from public view over the past three weeks of Party leaders.

## Ulster boys' sex inquiry in chaos after walkout

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The inquiry into the Kinross Boys' Home homosexual scandal faced collapse within hours of opening in Belfast yesterday when three members of the investigating committee resigned because they said major criminal aspects of the affair had still not been dealt with.

Professor Norman Turt of Lancaster University, Professor Olive Stevenson of Keele University and Dr Stanley Worrell, a former headmaster of Methodist College, Belfast, withdrew from the inquiry after Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, the committee's legal adviser announced that he was taking no further part in the proceedings as he believed it was a useless exercise.

They said they had been assured that the police were satisfied that all major criminal aspects of the affair had been disposed of, but further inquiry proved that was not the case.

They added: "We do not therefore believe that it would be right to continue our investigation until these matters have been satisfactorily resolved."

Mr Stephen McGonagle, the chairman, said that his committee no longer existed, but he would remain in office until Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland decided what should be done.

Mr McGonagle, the former Northern Ireland ombudsman, said last night that he was disappointed by the resignations. "I think that the care of children is of paramount importance to me. It takes priority over any form of investigation into any kind of incidents which took place in this home."

The committee was set up last month by Mr Prior to investigate the failure to identify malpractices in certain children's homes in Northern Ireland which resulted in convictions for sexual offences against children in Government care.

There have been persistent pressures for a full judicial inquiry, repeated yesterday by Mr Gerard Fitt, MP for West Belfast, who said he had told the committee he was dissatisfied with the scope of their investigation which gave insufficient protection to witnesses. He said the committee's terms of reference were too restrictive.

Mr Ferguson said Mr McGonagle had been given an impossible brief. The strength and seriousness of the allegations were of such a nature that only a full public inquiry would satisfy the community that things were being done properly.

Dr Worrell said last night that he and his two colleagues had felt their task impossible while serious criminal investigations were taking place into the homes (David Nicholson-Lord writes).

"It was becoming apparent that we should not be able to avoid identifying individuals, finding out that X did this and Y did that. We are going to start trespassing on criminal matters and we are not properly constituted to go into that."

There was no urgent crisis in the homes and criminal investigations should be cleared up before any inquiry could be resumed, he said.

## BR could be switching to Aslef line

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

British Rail is considering a switch to pay 3 per cent to carry out a survey to see if rapid but non-binding arbitration on drivers' hours within the railway industry's own negotiating machinery.

If Lord McCarthy makes a recommendation to that effect, the British Railways Board could agree on Tuesday, provided it was underwritten by a statement making it clear that the drivers' eight-hour day was now open for modification.

The move would mean a reference, possibly within days, of the flexible rostering issue to the Railway Staff National Tribunal (RSNT), also chaired by Lord McCarthy. As such it would be seen as a substantial shift towards the terms sought by the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen for any inquiry into the productivity issue at the heart of the dispute.

Nevertheless, one view gaining ground within British Rail is that Aslef, which has long argued for the industry's own machinery to be used, could hardly ignore the findings of the RSNT, if as British Rail hopes, it came down in favour of ending the drivers' eight-hour day.

Sir Peter Parker, BR's chair-

## Reagan to visit Britain

Washington, Feb 11.—President Reagan will visit London and Bonn in addition to Paris and Rome during a West European tour in June (Mohsin Ali writes).

The White House today announced that the President will be in Britain from June 7 to 9 at the invitation of the Queen and Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister.

President Reagan will arrive in Bonn on June 9 to attend a Nato summit meeting on June 10 and then return to Washington. He will also attend an economic summit meeting in France and have an audience with the Pope in Rome before flying to Britain.

## Thirteen lost after lifeboat from crippled ship sinks

By David Cross

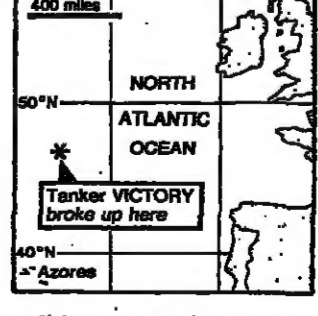
Thirteen crewmen from the crippled Greek tanker Victory were believed to have died yesterday within sight of the lifeboats from the front section of the stricken ship. About 18 others were left apparently without lifeboats or life rafts, clinging for their lives to the deck superstructure of their vessel.

Radio messages from ships and aircraft sent to the area, about 500 miles south-west of Land's End, said that no survivors were seen after the lifeboat went down. Winds blowing up to 50 knots and waves 50ft high had earlier broken the back of the Victory, a 12,487-ton vessel on its way from Florida to Liverpool with a cargo of molasses.

The 13 missing crewmen, including officers, took to the lifeboats from the front section of the stricken ship. About 18 others were left apparently without lifeboats or life rafts, clinging for their lives to the deck superstructure of their vessel.

Rescue ships and aircraft which answered SOS calls from the Victory stood by helplessly as the heavy seas and strong winds made rescue attempts impossible. An RAF Nimrod aircraft, which joined the search after first light, dropped eight inflatable dinghies close to the stern section before abandoning the search when flames engulfed the Nimrod's flight deck. The aircraft later landed safely in the Azores.

Two American aircraft, an Orion and a C130, were on their way to the Victory yesterday afternoon with medical teams on board. If weather



## Wider strike threatened at Heathrow

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British Airways hopes to avert a dispute over five flights due out of Heathrow airport, London, this weekend despite a railway-style strike by 2,000 ground staff over flexible work rostering.

Volunteers including BA pilots yesterday kept the airline in business by loading travellers' baggage into planes, but the disruption of services is expected to increase after a decision by the Transport and General Workers' Union to make the dispute official.

Union officials issued a warning last night that the dispute, which has affected only short-haul BA flights, could spread to other European airlines. Tanker drivers and maintenance men would be asked not to cross picket lines.

If they agree, flights of Dutch, Scandinavian, Portuguese and Greek national airlines, which are also serviced by BA staff, could be grounded.

There were no plans for talks between BA management and the union on the disrupted new working arrangements. The airline said it wanted flexible rostering of the kind sought by British Rail to allow shifts varying from seven to nine hours.

Mr John Collier, a union official, said the action was taken after the airline's refusal to recognize existing agreements.



## Fowler to seek private health cash for NHS

By Anthony Bevins Political Correspondent

A growing partnership between the National Health Service and private health care is being sought by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services. It is understood that the minister wants links to be forged in several different directions, and intends to bring about an irreversible shift in the relationship between private and public health systems.

The Government is expected to demand that private hospitals and clinics should make a hard cash contribution towards the training of nurses recruited from the NHS.

That money could then be used to improve conditions for NHS nurses, for whom the department is trying to find a new pay determination system.

It is also thought that the NHS could benefit directly from opening private facilities to high-risk NHS patients whenever spare capacity is available.

It is part of the case for private medicine that the alternative system takes pressure off the public health service. Such arguments would be reinforced if ministers could use private health facilities for NHS patients.

Government sources also indicate that there is scope for putting private capital into the NHS from the sale of surplus hospital land. It is thought that funds raised in that way could be used directly to bolster health care locally.

The department is to be asked to survey hospital land

## Benefit plea on asbestos disease victims

By David Nicholson-Lord

A government-prompted inquiry into industrial disease caused by asbestos is likely to recommend broadening the categories of qualifying illness so that more workers are awarded public compensation.

The inquiry by the Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, was set up in the face of growing concern that anomalies in social security legislation were leading to disproportionate cases of asbestos-related illness or death being refused awards by pneumoconiosis panels. It is likely to report later this year.

Among the rules it is considering is that which prevents benefit being granted for effects on the pleura, or lung linings, as opposed to the lung itself. Representations from the head of the Medical Research Council's pneumoconiosis unit led to the setting up of the inquiry in the summer of 1980.

Mr Reg Prentice, who was then Minister of State for Social Security, gave among his reasons for its establishment the "substantial body of evidence available on the relationship between asbestos exposure and lung cancer".

The inquiry is broadly concerned with asbestos disease where asbestos, the main condition which qualifies a worker for benefit, is not present.

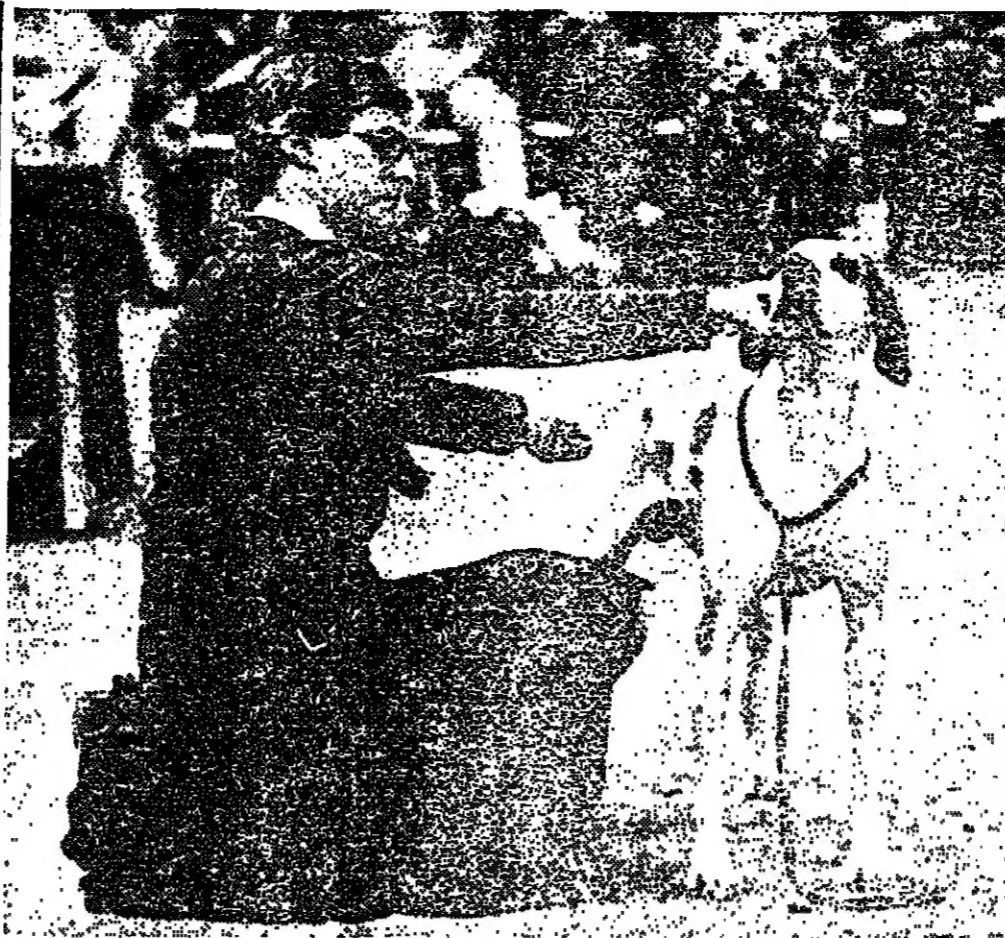
However, critics have said that refusing benefit for pleural effects, notably a condition known as diffuse pleural thickening, is an absurdity. There are examples of workers going on to make successful legal claims for damages from their employers.

Mrs Nancy Tait, secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Asbestosis and Industrial Disease, said yesterday that about three-quarters of applicants for benefit were rejected by panels, 357 out of 485 in 1978. She estimated that in half those cases the reason for rejection was that the effects were confined to the pleura.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that it did not normally fund publications by researchers, but the Cheetham report was felt to be of value to social services departments, so help had been offered with publishing the report.

The department was spending £20,000 in 1981-82 on health and social services research and development work in the field of ethnic minorities.

Social Work Services for Ethnic Minorities in Britain and the USA (edited by Cheetham, Department of Social Work, University of Oxford, Oxford University, £2.50)



Mr J. Keen, from the Isle of Arran, at Cruft's yesterday handing a pointer, Isle of Arran Larch.

## A champion with no chance of winning

Thousands of people converged on Earl's Court, west London, yesterday to begin a three-day ritual of obedience to man's best friend (Tony Samstag writes). It was fitting, in the Chinese Year of the Dog, that for the first time in its history Cruft's Dog Show, the eighty-sixth, should have added and extra day, including the show's first international obedience competition.

The most noteworthy beast yesterday stood no chance of winning anything. It had no breeding to speak of and a happy-go-lucky lolling manner that scores no points in the dour regard of the average connoisseur of borzois, briards and rottweilers. In short, the day's champion was a mongrel, Favour by name.

Little was known about it except that it was on the young side, male, and until a week or so ago homeless. Plucked from the gutter by an animal welfare group, it had been given a three-day crash course in certain modes of behaviour that have about as much to do with the requirements of Cruft's as with a colloquium on trained seals, and was presented yesterday to an instantly adoring public.

Favour is the first of what is hoped will be an army of "hearing aid" dogs for the deaf. Based on an American scheme, using American money under the auspices of the Royal National Institute for the Deaf, the Hearing Dogs for the Deaf programme trains dogs of almost any breed or mixture of breeds, preferably strays which would otherwise be destroyed, to respond to up to nine different sounds, from a doorbell to a smoke detector.

Favour had not had long to master what is usually a four-month course. It had been recruited so hastily because quarantine laws did not allow the American sponsors to import fully trained animals for the show. It had mastered the earliest squeaky ball routines, however, and was showing definite promise.

Elsewhere in the vast auditorium it was business as usual: a hubbub of enthusiastic human voices punctuated by surprisingly few yaps, bellows, and whines.

## More help sought for ethnic groups

By Pat Healy Social Services Correspondent

Positive discrimination in favour of ethnic minorities to combat disproportionate inequalities is recommended in the report of a social services study.

Mrs Juliet Cheetham, lecturer in applied social studies at Oxford University, says the specific needs of ethnic minorities have been ignored by social workers.

"The fact now has to be faced that in Britain, as in America, black families will be heavily represented among the poorest and most disadvantaged children, perhaps for generations", Mrs Cheetham writes.

"The frustrations and bitterness of chronic poverty in a relatively affluent society need no rehearsing and clearly increase the need for social services and social work. The demand however may not increase because of ignorance about available services, distaste for their style of delivery and a reluctance to go outside the family."

Ethnic minorities' special circumstances cannot be served by the usual operation of the welfare services, but need extra resources, Mrs Cheetham says.

She identifies four areas for social services to consider. First, 78 per cent of the black population is concentrated in districts containing the most overcrowded and lowest quality housing.

Second, alienation and a drift to petty delinquency are likely effects of disproportionate unemployment among young blacks. Third, more ethnic minority women with young children go out to work and need substitute care for them; and finally, difficulties with adolescents can be expected because of cultural conflict with the host society.

Mrs Cheetham's study involved visits to 18 social services departments in areas where more than 8 per cent of the population were born in the 20 per cent of live births in 1977 were mothers from the new Commonwealth. Thirty statutory and voluntary agencies in the United States were also visited to provide social services administrators and practitioners with information and ideas for developing services.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Dartmoor governor criticized

Prison officers at Dartmoor have passed a vote of no confidence in Mr Reginald Skelton, the prison governor. (Our Exeter Correspondent writes).

Mr Brian Benwell, chairman of the Prison Officers' Association branch said yesterday that, apart from five abstentions, none of the 150 staff opposed the vote of no confidence in Mr Skelton, who took over in the Autumn.

He also said that there had been drastic changes in disciplinary methods at the prison since Mr Skelton took charge from Mr Colin Keald, his predecessor, who took a strict line.

"Of course we realize the governor must use his discretion when it comes to discipline but this situation is quite a serious effect on morale among staff", Mr Benwell said.

The Home Office said last night: "If a Prison Officers' Association branch wants to complain about the conduct of a governor there are channels through which such complaints can be formally made and no such complaints have been received in respect of the governor of Dartmoor."

Move to check sex film clubs

A loophole in the law enabling bogus commercial cinema clubs specializing in pornographic films to avoid the cinema licensing requirements came a step nearer to being closed when the Cinematograph Bill was given its second reading in the Commons yesterday. The private members' Bill, introduced by Mr Peter Lloyd, Conservative MP for Fareham, is supported by the Government and has a chance of reaching the statute book.

Parliamentary report, page 4

## Inquiry clears police chief

Mr David Hall, Chief Constable of Humberside, has been cleared of allegations of misconduct after an investigation by another chief constable.

The Humberside Police Authority said yesterday that the allegations had not been substantiated and the conclusion of the investigating officer had been accepted by the police authority.

## Action on housing demanded

By Hugh Clayton Environment Correspondent

Councils are doing too little to improve the lives of tenants in run-down estates, Sir George Young, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, said yesterday. The cost of some improvements could be recovered in rent from tenants who would occupy empty buildings if they were made more attractive, he said.

Sir George called for help for tenants trapped in undesirable homes which they could not afford to buy. Such homes were often modern estates which sometimes had to be demolished only 20 years after they opened. Such tenants saw their estates "sinking into a spiral of neglect with problems of all-night parties, fouled lifts, graffiti in the lobby and so on."

Sir George told a conference of the Institute of Housing's London branch: "The final solution has already been applied to some blocks which sometimes had to be demolished only 20 years after they opened. Such tenants saw their estates 'sinking into a spiral of neglect with problems of all-night parties, fouled lifts, graffiti in the lobby and so on'."

Some inner-London boroughs had housing staff even in police uniforms based permanently on large estates and had covered the cost of such operations by letting previously empty houses and flats.

## £210,000 mental health bonus

The government has given to three mental health charities £210,000 as an extra grant for the past financial year (Lucy Hodges writes). Mencap, the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, Mind, and the National Association for Mental Health will receive £100,000 each. The remainder will go to the National Schizophrenia Fellowship.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said that £25,000 of the Mental Health Foundation Scheme would provide for the life-time care of mentally handicapped children.

Skeletons found at ancient church site

Workmen digging in the town centre at Stamford, Lincolnshire, have uncovered the site of an ancient church. Excavations have disclosed 10 skeletons a burial ground adjoining St Clements, a pre-Norman conquest church.

## Private railway cuts

West Somerset railway, said to be the longest privately owned line in Britain, will cut services by a fifth this summer to try to halt expected losses of £20,000 this year.

## All-round talent sought

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The National Maritime Museum has a vacancy for a trainee, but not everyone need apply, for it is for a globe conservator who will need "an exceptional mixture" of talents, according to Miss Gillian Lewis, head of conservation at the museum.

The successful applicant for this post must be a skilled and practical person, with an interest in precision instruments and mathematics and possibly some wood working experience.

The museum's collection of historic globes, dating from the mid-sixteenth century, is one of the largest in the world and includes some rare examples of both terrestrial and celestial globes, many of which have structural damage which requires attention.

Because of this need, and because globe conservation techniques have yet to be fully developed, the museum has decided to establish a research traineeship based at Greenwich.

The idea for the traineeship came from Miss Lewis, and the Leverhulme trust has given the museum a grant to finance the four-year training, amounting to about £30,000. Help has also been received from the Radcliffe Trust and Phillips, the auctioneers, to begin equipping a studio for the treatment of the globes.

The student appointed will serve an apprenticeship, working on paper conservation and structural reinforcement, and studying the history and ancient technology of globes in the Greenwich and other collections. Part of the time will be spent at the conservation department of the National Library of Vienna, which has a large collection of globes and other objects properly restored without losing their historic interest.

Miss Lewis explained that as well as the museum, other bodies such as the National Trust and the Victoria and Albert Museum experienced difficulty in having these impressive objects properly restored without losing their historic interest.

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## Motor cycle firms take on safety lobby

By Our Political Correspondent

For possible use in the campaign to defend the motor cycle against its critics.

A classic example of the industry's public relations problem came in the Commons this week, when Mr Barry Sheerman, Labour MP for Huddersfield, East, said that "according to many experts, parents who allow their son or daughter to buy a motor cycle are encouraging them to take up a more dangerous pursuit than to be a Spitfire pilot in 1940".

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under-Secretary for Transport, said the Government had taken safety precautions in last year's Transport Act. The measures include the introduction on March 29 of a two-part learners' test, a 125 cc limit on learner riders from next October and two-year provisional licences which will lapse for one year if riders fail or do not take tests.

The minister said this week: "In terms of casualty figures per mile travelled the figures are improving, but they are still very bad compared with all other vehicles. It is 30 times more dangerous to be a motor cyclist than to drive any other vehicle."

Mr Sheerman, chairman of the parliamentary committee on safety, said yesterday: "The industry is so worried about the safety lobby because the Japanese sausage machine is in full swing; the warehouses are full of bikes."

The industry's concern is reflected in the institute's report for last November, which points out that a national newspaper report on safety, did not help with sales already depressed by about 15 per cent in comparison with last year's figures."

Mr Michael Evans, the author of the report, said that the accident rate had dropped by 20 per cent over the past five years. "It's not all black; it is positive. We want to put this into perspective. There is no attempt to pull the wool over anyone's eyes. We just do not believe the situation is as bad as it is so often portrayed."

## Mortgage cost plea is rejected

By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

The Government is not prepared to intervene in the method proposed by building societies for implementing an inland Revenue economy measure which, it is claimed, will increase monthly mortgage payments and will have serious effects on young first-time housebuyers.

Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, told the Commons yesterday that the necessary legislation to carry out the proposals, which will save about 1,000 revenue staff, will be introduced in the Finance Bill after the Budget on March 9.

Mr George Cunningham, Independent Labour MP for Islington South and Finsbury, said during a short debate that the proposals meant that from April 1983, borrowers would pay the net and not the gross amount on loans to the society and the society would recover the tax relief from the revenue.

While welcoming the change, he said some unfortunate consequences would follow if it was carried out in the way that the Government and the societies intended. The burden on borrowers would be made heavier to a significant extent at a time when the borrower was least able to bear it and would impose a considerable extra charge on those buying for the first time.

But Mr Bruce-Gardyne told the House that it would not be relevant for the Government to intervene to regulate the manner in which the societies conducted their business with borrowers. He felt that the new system would be more fair because the tax that the borrower had to pay would no longer be deferred.

The Societies had made clear that if borrowers found themselves in difficulties in the early years of a mortgage because of the new system their local managers would be authorized to help in any way that they could.

## THAMES TV CAPTURES YARWOOD

By Kenneth Gosling

After 10 years with the BBC, Mike Yarwood has signed a two-year contract with Thames Television to do six half-hour shows a year.

Thames described the signing yesterday as a welcome and valuable capture. Mr Yarwood, who has made his name with impressions of Sir Harold Wilson, Sir Robin Day and Brian Clough, said he was pleased to be joining Thames, which would allow him to make programmes for the United States and Australia.

This is the second light entertainment act Thames has attracted from the BBC. The first was Morecambe and Wise. "He will add even more strength to our light entertainment department," Thames said. Mr Yarwood joins the company later this year.

Norwich gives in

Norwich City Council has decided not to ask the House of Lords to overturn a ruling in the Couvres case, allowing Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to take over the sale of council houses.

## WOMAN OF 86 BEATEN BY RAIDER

A man who inflicted "terrible" injuries on an 86-year-old woman aged 86 in a burglary at her home was jailed for five years by Swindon Crown Court yesterday.

Thomas Lamb Anderson was told by Judge Mark Heywood, "Old ladies maintaining their own separate lives in advanced age in their own homes are going to get the protection of this court. People who go into their homes to burglarize them should know that before they start."

The court was told that Mrs Winifred Leigh, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, suffered two black eyes, a broken nose and facial bruising when Anderson attacked her home on November 12 last year. She dislocated an elbow when she fell after the attack and it was not until the next afternoon that she was found, by a home help. She was suffering from hypothermia.

Anderson, unemployed, of North Way, Trowbridge, pleaded guilty to the burglary and inflicting grievous bodily harm. His plea of not guilty to robbery was accepted. He was sentenced to four years and a further 12 months consecutively for breaking a community service order imposed for burglary offences.

Mr Patrick Hooton, for the prosecution, said Anderson had been drinking before he entered Mrs Leigh's home and began taking money. He attacked her in a blind panic knocking down a garden fence as he fled.

Mr Alastair Malcolm, for the defence, said Anderson was terrified of returning to Horfield prison, Bristol, where he had been threatened and attacked by other prisoners.



## Minister gets on his bike

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport (above), cycles along a converted disused railway which could pave the way for hundreds of miles of cycle paths around Britain.

Mr Clarke took his five-mile ride along a section of the old Bristol to Bath line as consultants recommended that 600 miles of railway could be converted to bicycle tracks by young people on the Youth Opportunities Programme.

Mr Clarke welcomed the plan, but said the Government would not finance it. "Each conversion will depend on local initiative."

## TOMB USED FOR BLACK MAGIC

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

A boy's body was desecrated when a family mausoleum was used for black magic rites, a vicar said yesterday. Candles were lit, fires burnt and an altar set up in the vault at Crossens, near Southport, Merseyside.

The Rev Roy Baker, who found evidence of the ritual at St John's churchyard, said the body was that of Robert Scarisbrick, who died, aged 14, in 1913. It had been well-preserved in a lead coffin encased in two wooden coffins which had been forced open.

Mr Baker said: "The body had been desecrated and indications of sinister intent were found. Human ashes had been scattered from their containers, candles were found on and near the corpse and fires had been lit. In the chapel above the vault a crude altar had been built against the wall of the sanctuary."

"It is more than likely that a crude attempt has been made to meddle with some form of black magic."

Father jailed for crushing baby

A part-time weightlifter who crushed his baby daughter until she screamed, breaking nine of her ribs, was jailed for three years by Southend Crown Court yesterday.

Damon Bines, aged 21, of Goldmer Close, Shoeburyness, Essex, had admitted maliciously inflicting grievous bodily harm on his daughter, Nicky, aged three months, who later died of a head injury which was not the subject of criminal proceedings.

Steady sales progress, boosted by two important contracts, have brought a boom to sales of Freight Rover's Sherpa range of light commercial vehicles.

1750.15 Diesel engined vans for the Post Office and 360 Petrol engined chassis cabs for British Telecom have helped Freight Rover to capture 10% of the UK market and bring about a return to full time working.

Export sales of Sherpa have held up well, too. With sales of over 5000 abroad, despite difficult overseas trading conditions.

Freight Rover's Managing Director, Tony Gilroy is confident, thanks to an ambitious product programme for 1982, that this improvement will be continued.

**Fighting back**



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Michael Winner, unabashed by the furore over his latest film, describes his jousts with censors on both sides of the Atlantic

## My curious battles over Death Wish II



Charles Bronson and Michael Winner making *Death Wish II* cut and come again

We have a saying in our business: "Every film is a great success until it's released." On that basis I'd be sitting on a hot property. In 1973, after five years of hawking round all the movie companies a script called *Death Wish*, and being rejected. I was driving one day to Kennedy Airport with Charles Bronson, the American actor with whom I'd just finished another film, when he said: "What shall we do next?"

"Well," I said tentatively, "there's this script called *Death Wish* that's awfully good. It's about a man whose family are mugged. He goes out on the streets shooting muggers and becomes a national hero."

"I'd like to do that," said Charlie.

"The film?" I said hopefully.

"No," he said, "shoot muggers."

We did the film, and it was a sensation, grossing over \$60m at the box office, and even appearing in a few American critics' 10-best-of-the-year lists.

Seven years or so later — early in 1981 — a couple of young Israeli producers who were trying to break into Hollywood were buying the rights to the characters from the original producer, Dino De Laurentiis, and I found myself whisked to Los Angeles to make the sequel. I was shown into an office with a stunning view of downtown Hollywood, and the gently rising hills behind crowned by the white "HOLLYWOOD" sign in wooden letters. One of the producers came in.

"You're going home," he said. "Dino's changed his mind, he's not going to sell."

Seeing a rather amusing time and a lot of money disappearing before my eyes, I reached for the phone. After a few minutes of pleading with Dino De Laurentiis the deal was re-instated, and we made *Death Wish II*.

At the beginning of November, 1981, I was about to hand over the movie, though, unless, of course, to those who had bought it. By a series of deals that are everyday parlance in Hollywood, the young producers had sold the film to Columbia Pictures for release outside the United States, and to Filmways for America, and were already in profit.

I went with some trepidation to a screening room in the Beverly Hills offices of Filmways. The company chiefs walked in, were handed pastries and sandwiches and pickles, and prepared to see the end product. After the film the head of Filmways, a jolly man called George, turned to me.

"We've got a problem," he said. "It'll never pass the censor."

That had never occurred to me. It was true that near the beginning of both *Death Wish* and *Death Wish II* a member of the hero's family is raped, thus causing him to seek revenge on the criminal society in general. Although the rape had been unpleasant in the first film, we had no trouble; and although it was even a bit stronger in the sequel, it did not seem to me any more than the adult society in general would be permitted to see. It didn't represent, in my view, any sort of new high (or low, according to which way you look at it) in cinematic violence.

I reckoned without awareness that both in America and England censorship, far

from getting more liberal, has become far tighter.

I went back to England, and a week later received a list of cuts required by the American censor. There is a big difference between the system of censorship in America and England. In America almost anything, certainly including my film, will be passed for adult viewing with an X certificate. But, unlike England, where the X certificate is generally accepted for exhibition in America, X films are limited to a few cinemas.

Because of anti-pornography opinion and because they are generally much more pornographic — to a few cinemas. Many radio and TV stations and newspapers will not accept advertising for X films. Therefore the film-maker has to achieve an R (for Restricted) rating, one that permits children of any age to enter the cinema, though those under 17 must be with an adult.

The list of cuts I now had was of those needed to qualify us for this R certificate. They were given to the nearest foot of film (ie, to one-third of a second). We put the film on the editing machine in London and looked at the first marked footage.

What we saw was a room with nothing going on in it at all except a man turning off a television set. "Perhaps the censor's a TV addict, he doesn't like to see the set turned off," suggested my assistant.

We checked further. Of the eight footages given, some were on the dot of particularly nasty things going on, some were wide of the mark. I rang the American censor, a man called Richard

Heffner, who seemed to be in a particularly bad mood. He snapped all the time. "Could you let me know in greater detail exactly what you want cut out?" I asked. "Certainly not," he said. "We don't edit film, we just give certificates. You cut it down and we'll see it again."

A few days later he saw the film again, well cut down. Again he rejected it. My producers instructed me to get straight back to Hollywood and sit on top of everybody until the film was passed. Wearily I dragged myself on to the plane for another eleven-hour flight to Los Angeles, the town of which Orson Welles once said: "Every street looks like the road to the airport."

Another cut of the film. Another rejection. Still Mr Heffner refused to give so much as a glimmer of what he actually wanted. However, he did come up with a very strange statement: "I hope you're aware" (in his usual bad-tempered way) "that we only see a film four times. Then we have to rest for thirty days."

"You what?" — "We have to take thirty days off, otherwise we get immune to what we see. We need to cleanse our minds."

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I should mention here that Filmways were going through what is known as "a little trouble". They owed, according to which report you believed, either \$30 million or \$100 million. However, there was no shortage of people wishing to buy the company, and I knew it was Hollywood when, on my return, I found they had moved to enormous new offices.

"George isn't here," said the receptionist. "He's not coming in."

He turned up next day, still cheerful, and said: "I trust you, Michael, you do the re-cut, show it to me when you've done it."

The film went to and fro, well over the four times the censor said he would see it before his thirty-day rest. He even got so fed up with it, he gave us the most precise instructions as to what should be cut. We got our R ratings.

Thank goodness, I thought, that my dealing with censors over for the next few years. I had reckoned without the English censor, James Ferman.

Compared to the English censor, rude Richard and jolly George are the epitome of the difference between the two. James Ferman, once boasted to me how he cut five frames of Robert Shaw being eaten by a shark in *Jaws* from all two hundred and fifty frames of the film.

British cinema's five frames of film last one fifth of a second. *Death Wish II* went to the British censor on December 18. There followed a long silence, even though we had told him the picture had to be released in 85 cinemas on February 11, and the mechanics of making cuts, re-laying and re-recording sound, and manufacturing the prints, required a speedy response.

It took him three weeks and four days even to give us his list of cuts. When I complained, he said, "When you submit a difficult film you should leave yourself more time."

"Why should it take over three-and-a-half weeks to see a 90-minute film?" I asked. No answer.

Again the film went in and out like yo-yo. But there was one big difference for England we were requesting an X certificate, a rating permitting only people over 18 to see the picture. Mr Ferman insisted on cuts in the version passed for children in America. I explained that the film had been passed totally uncut for exhibition to adults in France, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain and other countries. "Our standards," he said, "are different."

The fact is that in the seven years Mr Ferman has been in office other countries have liberalized censorship; we have removed stage censorship completely, but for films, Britain remains one of the most censored countries in the world.

Did that not give Ferman some concern, I asked. "It gives me concern if you formulate it that way," he replied.

We were finally handed our X certificate on a massively cut version of the film one week before it was due to open, six weeks after it had first been submitted.

I'd make a family film next, if only to avoid having to speak to censors. The only trouble is, I have made four family films. All but one lost money.

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## An invitation to dine with the Great European Eaters



Gert von Paczensky He takes along a wine thermometer



Robert Courtine Fastidious rather than self-indulgent

The Great European Eaters belong to a special class: they are few in number, and their lives are an endless tour, not for their own pleasure but for the benefit of others. They are to food and restaurants what dramatic critics are to the stage. As one of them once explained, they are not gourmets: "Gourmets only eat the best; we eat anything".

Among those whose research and writings go beyond their own frontiers are a Frenchman, Robert Courtine, and a West German, Gert von Paczensky. Today we begin a series of articles in which these two Great European Eaters describe their experience of restaurants in Britain, on independent tours conducted at the invitation of *The Times*.

Mr Courtine — who opens the series — is "la Reyniere" of *Le Monde*, an erudite and literary man who follows in that great French tradition which allies good food with good

writing. At 71 he is slim and elegant, the portrait of the fastidious, not the self-indulgent eater. The enemy of heaviness in food — he despises the potato — also he has described as having the taste of old zouave, with

a certain fibrous quality, and just a distant hint of mothballs. Yet the severity of his judgments is tempered by an extreme courtesy.

Courtine's many books on food include *Bakac à table*, *Zola à table*, 100 *Marvelles*

de la Cuisine française, and *Les Recettes de Mme Margret* secrets of the recorded favourite dishes of the celebrated detective.

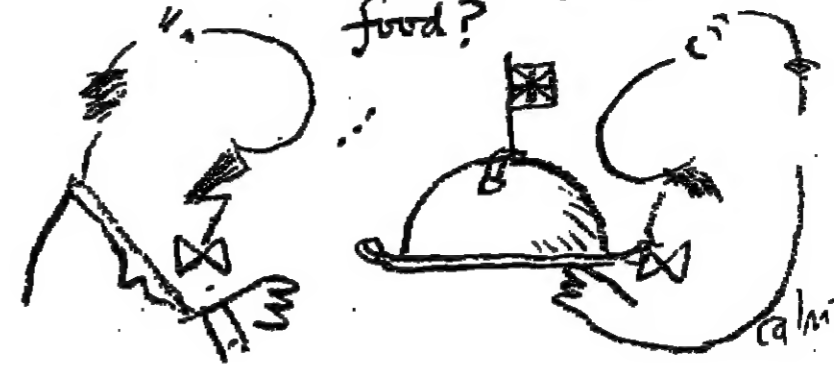
Herr von Paczensky ("Pacz" or "Patch" to his friends) is one of the country's most versatile and controversial journalists, who brings to the subject of food the same enthusiasm and sometimes indignation that informs his political writing. He has written a small book on how to complain in restaurants. He is an avid documenter of a meal, with pocket tape recorder, wine thermometer and watch; he does not like to be rushed.

Thirty years ago foreign correspondent in London and Paris for *Die Welt*, he has since been a pioneering television producer in current affairs magazine editor, and television administrator; he is now a freelance producer and writer. His first article will appear next week.

Robert Courtine at Locketts, Marsham Street, London, SW1

## Claret and division bells

What kind of Frenchman is it that likes English food?



An invitation to pass judgment on English cooking in Britain's greatest newspaper is not something to be taken lightly. One must bring to the job an unprejudiced mind and that taste for conviviality which is a mark of the civilised societies. As I have often said: French cooking is not what people say about it, the best in the world, but, without question, the most varied. An important nuance!

All great peoples, countries and races have their own styles of cooking and each has great dishes. English cooking is already familiar to me. Not so much because I find there our *boudin* turned pudding and our bacon of former times which we call *lard* today, or even the boiled leg of mutton from Yvetot in Normandy, which is a reflection of its sister dish across the Channel. But rather because of its style, which was that of genuine medieval cooking, a splendid era before the Latin invasion of the Renaissance.

Cooking embraces folklore, ancestral memories, wisdom and tradition. Having taken up the invitation to come to England, I was pleased to be back amongst those aspects of your civilisation, for cooking — fashionably absurdities excepted — can evoke them all.

So, English cooking exists. I met it first of all at Locketts. This is a very old establishment. And a restaurant such as I like, that is peaceful, comfortable, where one feels at ease. I learned that it was part of a chain (Berkmann), but it is not all a chain-type restaurant, with standardized cooking.

I like its menu, embellished with gourmet quotes from the subject of the menu. I noticed in London that the cover charge (abolished in France) still stands, that service varies from 12 to 15 per cent and that VAT (in France VAT is always in-

cluded in the prices) is often added to the bill. When everything is totted up, it all comes to the same thing: is there a country without taxes?

Because of its location but also because of an indefinable air of discretion and decorum, Locketts is the MP's restaurant. I was startled at 2.30 pm to hear a bell — the Division Bell — summoning to their legislative duties members whose spirits had been raised by good food and drink. In France near the National Assembly there are two restaurants patronised by our deputies, *Chez Marius* (rue de Bourgogne) and *La Solenne* (rue de Bellechasse), but they lack a direct link to Parliament.

At Locketts I treated myself to Stilton soup, followed by soft herring roes with mustard sauce, excellent vegetables (I like the abundance of vegetables one finds in your restaurants, a mark of respect towards the kitchen garden) and an apple.

On the subject of apples, in shops and restaurants I did

not come across a single Golden Delicious. Bravos! These ubiquitous Golden Delicious which hold sway in France are the terror of the gourmet. I was delighted by the little English apples, red, acid, perhaps less presentable, but how much better.

The bill came to £31.75, including a bottle of claret. This is about the same as Paris prices.

As we felt like some exercise, my companion and I made our way along the Thames from Westminster to the Tower. A superb walk, enhanced by all the reds of autumn, during which I discovered the new City heliport and the (since abandoned) fish market. I admired the Beefeaters without being sure whether their name comes from the French word "buffetier" or from the fact that they used to be responsible for tasting the King's meat before it was served to him.

That day the Master Chef's Institute was holding a reception at the Tower Hotel attended by several London cooks. I met friends there

with glasses in their hands. The conversation was naturally about cooking. French cooks have always been renowned here, from Escoffier, Herboland, to his *Ecu de France*, and Boulet.

To eat French food today one goes to Le Gavroche or Le Croisette, to Le Poulbot or Le Suquet. However, I was already going over in my mind what I would order when I next dined at Locketts: potted shrimps as an overture (hors d'oeuvre), should be to a dinner what the overture is to an opera, the menu reminds us, Ayresbury duckling (with its apple sauce) and Stilton. I must confess to a passion for Stilton, which I consider one of the great cheeses of the world, along with Swiss vacherin, camembert and French goats' cheese. In France we say that the *phle* was created for *beurre blanc* (a *pays de Loire* sauce of melted butter, shallots and vinegar). I would (almost) say that Stilton was created to accompany a vintage port.

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## More leading questions for the SDP

Perhaps it was inevitable that the Social Democrats should have an inclination to constitution mongering. They have some distinguished lawyers in their ranks and the party was born out of conflict over a party constitution.

It was disillusionment at the incessant wrangling over the Labour Party constitution that provoked the initial breakaway, and the occasion for the split was provided by the decision of the Wembley special conference to change the method of electing Labour's leader in a way that was unacceptable to the embryo Social Democrats.

So it is hardly surprising that the SDP should now be going to some trouble to show that where Labour failed it can succeed in devising arrangements that will be a model of order and the embodiment of democracy. Not only did discussion of its draft constitution have a prominent place in the rolling SDP conference last October, but today and tomorrow the party is holding a special constitutional convention in London.

Their days in the Labour Party should, however, have taught the Social Democrats two lessons about party constitutions. No matter how fascinating the exercise may be to the frustrated lawyers who abound in most political parties, it is dangerous for any party to become too embroiled in argument over its own internal processes; and the arguments over legal niceties generally relate to much deeper conflicts.

A little while ago it seemed that the debate over how the parliamentary leader should be elected would represent a

critical conflict over the disposition of power within the SDP. If the decision was placed in the hands of the parliamentary party alone then the centrist Mr Roy Jenkins would be chosen. If every member of the party was to have a vote then the office would go to the more radical Mrs Shirley Williams. But it no longer seems that the method of election will affect the outcome. Provided that he is an MP when the time comes, which really means provided that he wins at Hillhead — it is now generally assumed that Mr Jenkins will be elected under either system.

But the dispute over the method of election is nonetheless more than a technicality. It relates to the balance of strength between the parliamentary party and the party in the country. This is a question that to a greater or lesser extent bedevils all British parties these days because it is no longer generally accepted that the chance to elect a new government once every four years or so is a sufficient expression of the democratic principle. There is a desire for greater influence over political leaders than that provides.

In a country whose politics is based upon parties it is natural to think of making the politicians more accountable to their parties. But that can too easily mean making them accountable to the party activists, those zealots who do most of the local work in most parties but who are by their nature unrepresentative of the wider public whose attitude to politics is distinctly cool. The Social

Democrats experienced the danger of this course only too keenly in their Labour days.

If that trap is to be avoided there are two alternatives. One is to concentrate on making political leaders more accountable to Parliament in the belief that MPs, being directly responsible to the electorate and exposed to the pressures of discontented voters, are between them more likely than the members of any party to reflect

public opinion. The other is to broaden democracy within a party so that decisions are taken by all members and not just the activists.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## GETTING BACK IN BUSINESS

Judging from the letters and donations, tens and possibly hundreds of thousands of people would like to see Sir Freddie Laker back in business, and soon. It is not merely out of liking for a colourful character. It is that, uniquely, he provided a service that broadens the horizons of a new class of travellers and seemed to provide a badly needed spur of competition. Presumably that purpose would be filled anew the earlier he returned to competition. All the more so if he returns with the resources of Laker behind him to enable a renewed assault on the market to be launched with real effectiveness.

Tiny Rowland, a colourful character himself, has shown in the past a willingness to back with considerable sums enterprises which have failed. Although the details of how he might finance a new Laker line have yet to become clear, there is no reason to doubt that he could set up a new line with several aircraft.

Come back, Sir Freddie. Yes, but now? Even when the wreckage of the failed enterprise is still scattered across the tarmac? The final debts of Laker International have still to be worked out. But when all the assets have been sold, the outstanding figure is unlikely to be less than £100 million. Included in that figure is perhaps as much as £700,000 owing to customers who have bought now worthless tickets, employees who are now without a job and may be owed pay by the company and a myriad of small suppliers, some of whom could themselves be

forced into bankruptcy by Laker's collapse. Their plight has a prior claim on Sir Freddie's drive.

Nor does it appear entirely fair in terms of the free competition of which Sir Freddie is so notably a champion. The strong objections of British Caledonian and other airlines to any granting of new air licences to Sir Freddie is doubtless self-interested. But they have an argument. Theoretically and in practice, Sir Freddie with Mr Rowland's backing could go to the receiver, buy up some of his planes at perhaps 10 per cent of the purchase price and relaunch his transatlantic operations with a company unburdened by debt, with customers developed by his previous airline, and with licences reallocated from the old service. The consumer might be served in the short term. But companies such as British Caledonian, of reasonable efficiency but burdened by the cost of financing honoured debt, would be at an almost impossible disadvantage. For those suppliers or customers, and even banks, who had lost money on Laker Mark I and were prepared to risk money on Laker Mark II, it could be regarded as a case of "beware the creditor," but the impact on other lines could prove extremely destructive.

British law has always tended to the view that limited liability is essential for the creation and growth of businesses, and has found accordingly. If banks and others allow their clients to become overextended and lose money in the process, that is

their fault: they should be old enough to look after themselves. While Sir Kenneth Cork is studying bankruptcy provisions with a view to recommending changes in the law, he is looking largely at provisions to prevent fraudulent trading before insolvency or bankruptcy is declared, not after. And that is where the changes are most urgently needed. To help protect customers and creditors from falling victim to those with a history of insolvency, greater publicity and better public records are needed, not changes in the law that would have far reaching effects in discouragement of new enterprises.

Sir Freddie's case is a special and spectacular one. For the sake of his own reputation as a folk hero of the British consumer, he might be well advised to act with greater sensitivity to those hurt by the crash and wait a decent interval before embarking on a new career. So far as justice and commerce are concerned, there is no reason to prevent him setting up again wherever, whenever and in whatever manner he wishes and he can get backing for — provided he is not actually awarded a competitive advantage out of the ruins of his previous collapse. As for the Civil Aviation Authority it has no reason to regard him as a special case. Any application he makes for licences should be treated in exactly the same way as the application for any new airline setting up from scratch, with a proper examination of the records and experience of those running it.

## OPEN COURT, CLOSED FOR COMMENT

Parties to litigation are required to pass to each other for copying all documents in their possession relevant to the case. The courts have power to compel them to do so. They exercise that power for the sole purpose of doing justice in the cases before them. For that restricted purpose the invasion of privacy is necessary and justified; but it is none the less an invasion of a person's right to confidentiality in his private papers, and the courts would be right to jump on any abuse of the practice. Such an abuse was alleged against Miss Harman by the Home Office in proceedings which were decided by the House of Lords on Thursday.

Miss Harman had acted as solicitor to a plaintiff who brought an action against the Home Office arising out of his confinement in the "control unit" in Hull prison. Miss Harman was also legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties. She applied for discovery of documents by the Home Office, including six confidential papers about control units for which the Home Office claimed immunity on the ground that disclosure would be against the public interest. The judge later ruled that those particular documents were inadmissible evidence, though not before they had been read out in open court. That sequence of events was rather galling for the Home Office.

Before the court had given judgment and while copies were still in Miss Harman's possession she showed them to a journalist who found in

them ammunition for an article, in no sense a court report, critical of the Home Office's control unit policy. The cause was one which the NCCL also had at heart.

The Home Office laid a complaint against Miss Harman of breach of undertakings to the court. All agreed that she had bound herself in the first place to make no use of the documents for any purpose other than the proceedings before the court, and that her showing them to the journalist in the way she did went beyond that purpose. Miss Harman however claimed that she had been absolved from her undertaking by the fact that the documents were read out in court. From that moment they were in the public domain and she was as free as anyone else to treat them as such. That was the point on which the case turned. Two law lords agreed with her. Three did not.

This much is to be said in favour of the majority opinion. Eight hundred pages of private documents read out in court may truly be said to be in the public domain, but the practicalities of court reporting state that those who happen to have copies at a distinct advantage when it comes to exploiting that change of status. Their advantage derives from the privilege they enjoy under the rules of discovery in civil actions. But since those rules explicitly restrict the purpose for which possession of a document can be used to the purpose of the court in doing justice in the particular case, the advantage is not one they

ought to be allowed to make use of. Otherwise the whole business of discovery, a necessary process for the administration of justice, would be made more difficult and uncertain.

Lord Scarman, for the minority, blew all that away with a blast on the Milnicron trumpet. Freedom of communication had become part of the English law. Private documents once they had become public knowledge might be fully reported, discussed, and made subject of public comment and criticism. Those freedoms enured in the public at large. Public trials sometimes exposed matters of public interest worthy of comment outside the context of the trial itself. Such discussion should not be discouraged or obstructed. Music to the ears of journalists.

Lord Scarman's eloquence will not be made more persuasive by elaboration of the editorial columns of an interested party, which is what all newspapers here are. So we invite our readers to find with him on another ground. A rule of law should eschew anomaly. A rule that the parties' lawyers are bound to continue to treat as confidential a document that has been read in open court because they have an unfair advantage will not neutralize their advantage. They can still pick up the telephone. "Look, I've something hot here that you'll be interested in. I'm not free to show it to you, but send a shorthand reporter along to number three court tomorrow morning..." What kind of a rule is that?

## FINIS CORONAT OPUS

Sopor — Zythum does not strike one as a title that will soar naturally to the top of the list of best-selling books. It is, nevertheless, the most important book published next week, the culmination of fifty years of scholarship, a work that will last and be used for as long as people read. "Sleep" — an Egyptian form of beer — may get things in the wrong order, but it is the eighth and final fascicle of the *Oxford Latin Dictionary*, the first Latin-English dictionary composed entirely from the original sources. It will also be the last. Latin is a dead language. Much work of noble note may yet be done in interpretation. Archaeology and inscription-deciphering may add fractionally to the word-stock. But the monumental work that has been going on for half a century has been done to last.

Mr Peter Glare's final fascicle lives up to the high standards of scholarship, lexicographical clarity, and charm of its predecessors. Since volunteers all over the country started collecting more than a million slips of quotations in 1931, classical scholarship has focused fruitfully on the nuts and bolts of

*Oxford Latin Dictionary* to hand, we now know more exactly than any generation of schoolboys since the Dark Ages the precise plants and plant-diseases in the *Georgics*, for example, and the nature of some of the wonders that caught Pliny's curious eye.

There are some words for which even *OLD* has not got the answer, for example, *talabarrunculus*, the elegant adverb, *topper*, and *spattaro*, a very Southern European term of abuse. There are some cases where our information is clearly defective, but we have no means of establishing the truth. *Tux pax* is said to have been an expression of thanks, while *tux* represented the sound of blows. Only a rash or frivolous commentator would suggest that the man in the first instance was turning the other cheek.

As usual in dictionaries, the longest word is the least interesting, and has the shortest entry: *subditi-superciliosus* (an ultra-censorious person) is a nonce-word and therefore a bit of a cheat. Dear old *ut* is the shortest in the fascicle, and has the longest and most interesting entry; though generations of

schoolchildren mired in final and consecutive clauses might dispute the last point.

Fifty years ago the Delegates of the Oxford University Press decided that the only Latin-English dictionary, an obsolete translation by the Americans Lewis and Short of a previous dictionary, was past mending. It was a wise decision, though even more accustomed to longevous and majestic works of scholarship cannot have imagined how long and majestic it was going to turn out. A renovation of Lewis and Short would not have been the perfect solution. It would also have run the risk, in these brisk times, of being entitled Lewis 'n' Short.

The great dictionary begins with the exclamation of (ah!), which, as in English, expresses a variety of emotions — the *OLD* instances distress, regret, pity, appeal, entreaty, surprise, joy, objection, contempt. In the past fifty years the learned lexicographers have often exclaimed at *As* Latinists raise celebratory glasses of zythum next week, the room will be filled with balloons inscribed: "Thanks Al!"

## Effects of lead levels in petrol

From the Chief Medical Officer, Department of Health and Social Security

Sir, Your issue of February 8 printed a letter which I sent to the Permanent Secretary at the Department of Education and Science and other official colleagues in March, 1981. Some of the subsequent comment in your columns and elsewhere has misrepresented my position in certain respects.

It is erroneous to infer that my advice in any way negated or contradicted that of Professor Lawther's working party on lead and health. The contrary is the case.

A report was published in March, 1980 and, after careful consideration of all the evidence then available, the working party felt unable to come to clear conclusions concerning the effects of intermediate amounts of lead (in the range 35-80 micrograms per decilitre of blood lead) on the intelligence, behaviour and performance of children.

Nevertheless, recommended that emissions of lead to the air should be reduced. Following the publication of the report, results from a later study suggested that there might be an association between blood lead levels below 35 micrograms per decilitre and reduced reading, spelling and intelligence in children.

These results were not conclusive because in this pilot study the possible influence of social factors could not be separated from the effects of lead, but taken together with the known toxicity of lead at high levels and the conclusion of the working party that an effect at intermediate levels could not be excluded they strongly suggested that the margin of safety was too small. We estimated that some hundreds

of thousands of British children could have blood lead concentrations above 25 micrograms per decilitre; even though most of these children would be below 35 micrograms per decilitre they would have little margin of safety in comparison with margins considered necessary for other toxic substances.

I concluded that steps should be taken to reduce the general population exposure to lead. That conclusion was entirely consistent with the working party's advice and in March, 1981, I advised the Government accordingly.

By the time I wrote, action on the working party's recommendations on other sources of lead, such as old paint, soldered cans, and plumb-solvent water supplies, which in some localities are of greater importance than petrol, had already been agreed. That is why the specific advice which I gave, based on the working party's final recommendation and on further information which became available after the publication of the report, related only to petrol.

That advice was correctly quoted in the paragraph fourth from last in your letter in these terms: "I have advised my Secretary of State that action should now be taken to reduce markedly the lead content of petrol in use in the United Kingdom". The Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services announced to Parliament on May 11, 1981, that this was being done.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY YELLOULEES,  
Department of Health and Social Security,  
Alexander Fleming House,  
Elephant and Castle, SE1.  
February 12.

## Next step for Alliance

From Mr Emrys Roberts

Sir, Transcending the dip in the popularity of the Alliance in the MORI poll report are two events of overriding significance. First, the agreement that there shall be one leader of the Alliance in the general election; and the finding that 62 per cent of SDP supporters want a merger with the Liberal Party. I hope that at least an equal majority of Liberal supporters would want a merger with the SDP.

In 1951 Lady Megan Lloyd George and I initiated talks with Herbert Morrison proposing a working relationship between the Labour Government with its majority of eight and the Liberals, who had nine MPs. He was more than well disposed, but Clement Attlee's decision to dissolve Parliament thwarted further progress. David Steel and I carried on in 1978 and what we were trying to do in 1981.

There is now a hope of a left-centre government after the next election. We should not be surprised, much less put out, because the attempt to allocate constituencies between the SDP and Liberal parties is full of pitfalls. We must accept that the attempt to achieve a neat and perfect solution may not succeed one hundred per cent.

At this point, with the experience of the past few months, the most fruitful course is for the leaders of both parties to aim higher than constituency bargaining.

## The Laker crash

From Mr Henry Stern

Sir, I was appalled to hear that Freddie Laker is already considering starting another airline. It is largely as a result of his publicistic and predatory pricing policies, irresponsible financial management (aided and abetted by banks no doubt greedy for interest), fired by an overweening ambition, that his airline collapsed.

In the meantime many people who have lost good faith parted with their money for his scheduled services are likely to find themselves without a holiday, as they are covered neither by the ABTA (Association of British Travel Agents) bond nor the Air Travel Reimbursement Fund. I sincerely hope that before anyone is rash enough to grant him any further licences they will ensure that such debts of honour are discharged, and that any future ventures are brought under the strictest financial controls.

And I hope — no doubt vainly — that next time the public is warned over a long period, including, as I recall, by your own Air Correspondent in an article about two years ago, of the inevitable result of the price war over transatlantic fares, they will be less surprised when the inevitable does happen. That it is Laker who is the victim of his own raid on the market is merely a sort of rough justice.

Yours faithfully,  
HENRY STERN,  
12 Tennyson Gardens, NW4.  
February 10.

## Self-employed penalty

From Mr H. T. H. Goodwin

Sir, The Government wishes to encourage small businesses but apparently penalizes the retired self-employed person.

The only way for a self-employed person to enjoy a pension on retirement is to save money over the years, by one method or another, to provide capital to be invested on retirement in order to produce income by way of a pension.

This "pension" is not indexed and is soon as it comes to be subject to "investment income surcharge" at 15 per cent. Ordinary retirement pensions, many of which are index-linked, are not liable to the surcharge. Surely this additional tax is an unjustifiable discrimination against the retired self-employed

person and a disincentive to founding small businesses? I suggest that immediate steps should be taken in the forthcoming Budget to ensure that the investment income of retired self-employed persons would not be liable to the surcharge or alternatively that the threshold at which the surcharge liability begins should be raised to not less than £25,000 per annum at the present time and should be index-linked.

Yours faithfully,  
EMRYS ROBERTS,  
Liberal MP for Merioneth 1945-1951,  
Dwydderwen,  
Menai Bridge,  
Isle of Anglesey.  
February 10.

person and a disincentive to founding small businesses? I suggest that immediate steps should be taken in the forthcoming Budget to ensure that the investment income of retired self-employed persons would not be liable to the surcharge or alternatively that the threshold at which the surcharge liability begins should be raised to not less than £25,000 per annum at the present time and should be index-linked.

Yours faithfully,  
EMRYS ROBERTS,  
Liberal MP for Merioneth 1945-1951,  
Dwydderwen,  
Menai Bridge,  
Isle of Anglesey.  
February 10.

## Birds' nest thefts

From Mr and Mrs Desmond Nethersole-Thompson

Sir, David Nicholson-Lord's article of February 1 refers to "a book about greenishanks by one of Britain's best known and respected ornithologists". The allegation that our book, *Greenishanks*, has "assisted thieves to rob birds' nests" is entirely unfounded.

The greenishank has a population of 800 to 900 breeding pairs which are dispersed over great tracts of some of the wildest country in Scotland. Even in its most favoured habitats nests are seldom less than half a mile apart and, incidentally, are seldom placed immediately beside lochs or on mountain sides. The nest of the greenishank is among the most difficult to find of any bird breeding in Britain.

The nesting areas given in our book are contained within deer forests of several thousand acres. Almost all of these were plotted in the 10 km squares published by the British Trust for Ornithology in their *Atlas of the Breeding Birds in Britain and Ireland* (1976).

The suggestion that the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds or any private society, should "screen other forthcoming publications" would never be accepted by us or by many other ornithologists.

Yours,  
DESMOND NETHERSOLE-THOMPSON,  
MAIDIE NETHERSOLE-THOMPSON,  
Ivy Cottage,  
Culrain,  
Argyll,  
Ross-shire.  
February 3.

## 'Right of reply' in the media

From Professor Antony Allott

Sir, One assumes, however improbable the assumption, that Mr Michael Meacher, MP, is serious when he calls (February 10) for the institution of a compulsory "right of reply" within the "media" for anyone who feels himself "grossly and inaccurately misrepresented". Let me, at the

of grossly misrepresenting Mr Meacher's views, draw out some of the implications of his comments and proposals.

A legal right of reply does not exist in what sense, then, can Mr Meacher call it a right, now? This non-right was "enforced" by extra-legal blacking by Aslef members. Instead of condemning this oppressive action, Mr Meacher wants it legitimated by law, as if illegal gate-crashers were heard to complain about being forced to barge their way in by the host's unfortunate failure to invite them!

There are two objections to Mr Meacher: (1) His so-called "right" of reply is totally misconceived. (2) If such a procedure were instituted it would be unworkable and destructive of the media as we know them.

1. The "right" is misconceived. We are allowed to say and publish what we like — it is a free country — subject only to our duty not to offend against the laws of defamation, sedition, official secrets, parliamentary privilege, race relations, public order and so on. If we so offend, we can be prosecuted or dealt with civilly.

If you do not like what I say, and the existing laws provide a remedy, you may seek a medium, oral or written, for letting others know your version of the truth. There are so many organs of so many kinds and tendencies that you will be sure to find some vehicle for your views. What you cannot do is to compel me, the publisher of a newspaper, a magazine, a public liability, a circular letter, to publish your views. Why should I?

Contrary to Mr Meacher's view, freedom of the press does mean and should mean "a licence to print their own sectional propaganda". From the extreme left to the extreme right, in extremely boring or specialised in between. What Mr Meacher apparently seeks is an expropriation from the individual publisher of whatever tendency (he may be big or small) of his freedom to publish or not to publish, replacing all these diverse purveyors of news and views by a single, uniform,

homogenised state journal, as exciting and reliable as *Pravda*. There is one body of persons permitted by English law to traduce other persons without legal remedy, and that is members of Parliament during parliamentary sessions: how about Mr Meacher ameliorating this for a start?

2. The suggestion is unworkable. I misrepresent Mr Meacher's views; you publish what I say. Mr Meacher insists on his statutory right of reply. You publish it. I find his reply "hostile", "offending", "grossly and inaccurately misrepresenting my views or character". I demand my own right of reply; and so on and so forth. Either then you would find your columns permanently occupied by material you neither originated nor selected, or you would be well advised not to publish my letter in the first place.

Either possibility has intolerable implications. In particular, you would be well advised not to report the speeches or print the observations of politicians, many of whom (here I go traducing them!) specialise in grossly and inaccurately misrepresenting the character, behaviour and opinions of their opponents. Suppress all mention of politicians, however dotty, in your pages, and half the joy would go out of your life and mine.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY ALLOTT,  
21 Windsor Road, Finchley, N3.

## From the Director of the Press Council

Sir, Mr Michael Meacher's letter (February 10) calls parenthetically for the Press Council to be given statutory powers. Three royal commissions, the council itself and its constituent bodies have all preferred a voluntary council without statutory powers as being compatible with the press freedom we seek to preserve and extend.

Proposals to curb the press by statute, predictably always advanced as being in the public interest, produce some strange bedfellows. Before Mr Meacher's call the last advocacy of a Press Council with statutory powers came from the Steyn commission of inquiry into the mass media of South Africa last week. It evoked widespread alarm and opposition in Britain in which you joined, I joined and I should be surprised and disappointed if Mr Meacher did not join.

Yours, etc.,  
KENNETH MORGAN, Director,  
The Press Council,  
1 Salisbury Square, EC4.

## The AID child

From Mrs A. C. James

Sir, May I through your columns support the call by Dr. R. Snowden and Professor G. D. Mitchell (February 4) for public debate and discussion on the important topics of in vitro fertilization, surrogate motherhood and artificial insemination by donor?

These practices are of such literally vital importance to the future of mankind that it is essential that the legal status of the children born as a result of such practices should be clarified by statute and not merely left to be discovered from a study of statutes and case law, which deal primarily with other topics such as adoption, child custody and maintenance, divorce or the registration of births. Perhaps the time has come for a royal commission to inquire into and report upon these subjects.

May I also plead for greater understanding to be extended to those suffering from infertility problems? Dr Michael Thomas, chairman of the Central Ethical Committee of the British Medical Association, may be technically correct when he states in his columns (January 28) and on television (February 2) that "Nobody dies of infertility," but it appears from letters to our organization, Child, that some sufferers may be driven to contemplate or attempt suicide partly through such lack of understanding. In my submission, those who seek "arti-

ficial families" do so after practitioner investigations, often extending over many years, have resulted only in the knowledge that they cannot bear "natural" children. They are not acting upon a sudden urge or, in Dr Thomas's unfortunate phrase, a whim. They have had more than an adequate amount of time to consider their actions and the consequences arising from them.

Yours faithfully,  
A. C. JAMES, Acting Chairman,  
Child,  
9 The Paddock,  
Lanchester, Durham.

## A mature view

From Mrs Naomi McIntosh

Sir, Lady Sachs (February 4) need not worry that Channel 4's programme for the elderly will patronize them. We well understand that their tastes run the gamut of television from cops and robbers to *Panorama* and back. But we do intend to screen one programme a week that caters for the particular needs and concerns of a growing, and some say neglected, sector of the population.

To be 72 and not to be aware that there are problems for which old people need help and advice is enviable indeed. But the fact is that they do.

Yours faithfully,  
NAOMI E. MCINTOSH,  
Senior Commissioning Editor,  
Channel 4 Television,  
60 Chancery Street, W1.  
February 9.

## All my eye and B. Levin

From Mr Bernard Levin

Sir, The death of John Hay Whitney, whose obituary you publish today (February 9), enables me to relieve my conscience of a burden it has been carrying for almost two decades, and I would be grateful if you would allow me, in your columns, to make open confession — so good, they say, for the soul.

Not long after 1961, Whitney bought the *New York Herald Tribune*. I was visiting that city and having lunch with a friend who worked on the paper. I called at his office to pick him up, and as we had some time in hand, he offered to show me round the building. Eventually we got to the executive floor (if you think you have a posh executive floor at *The Times*, and indeed posh executives, you should have seen the ones at the *Trib*) and my friend, with the insouciance of a man who knows the back way in to Fort Knox, ushered me into Whitney's office (the boss was out to lunch, you see).

I sank up to my collar in the carpet, and eventually, hacking my way through the undergrowth, came to a desk about the size of Victoria Station. On it there was nothing but a blotterpad, some tastefully-arranged pencils, and a green eyeshade.

Now you and I know, of course, that newspapermen do not wear green eyeshades except in bad films; presumably, however, nobody had told Mr Whitney this (well, you wouldn't tell Mr Murdoch if his shirt was hanging out, would you?), and there the thing was. It was an exceptionally up-market green eyeshade, I may say, made out of

some very firm Perspex-type plastic, and with a beautiful padded strip round the top to avoid the risk of chafing the boss's forehead or temples.

The ink blushed red in my pen as I wrote these words, but write them I must. Sir, mad as I am over me, the high principles by which I had always endeavoured to guide my life vanished in an instant, and Belial had me in his grip. I determined to steal John Hay Whitney's green eyeshade.

With the last vestige of decency that remained to me, I bade my friend turn his back, so that he could truthfully say, when the uproar started, that he had seen nothing untoward take place. I then tucked the green eyeshade under my jacket, and we went to lunch.

Ever since, the guilt of that crime has dogged me, day and night. But I must expiate it at last, if only because Whitney may even now be explaining to his Maker that he ought to be let off a good deal of Forgatory because his life had been soured by the theft of his green eyeshade, and that his Maker ought to be going after the villain who had nicked it instead of him.

I feel better already. I have to add, though, that when I left the paper on which we then both worked, I bequeathed the green eyeshade of John Hay Whitney to Katharine Whitehorn. As far as I know, she has never lost a moment's sleep over her role as an accessory after the fact. But that is her problem now.

My best wishes to you all down there. I bet Mr Murdoch doesn't wear a green eyeshade.

Ta-ta for now,  
BERNARD LEVIN,  
10 Devonshire Place, W1.  
February 9.



# Saturday Review

## Princes over the mob

As the First World War raged, D. H. Lawrence nurtured his own dream of the brave new world that would follow it — and expounded his hopes in letters to the cultural and social élite whose doors had been opened to him by the success of *Sons and Lovers*...



National Portrait Gallery



Hulton Picture Library



The philosopher Bertrand Russell (1872-1970), far left, was then a lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge. His active pacifism led to six months' jail in 1918. Lady Ottoline Morrell (1873-1938), centre, social and literary hostess, made her home, Garsington Manor, Oxfordshire, a refuge for conscientious objectors. D. H. Lawrence (1885-1930), right, was not a pacifist — he was twice rejected, on health grounds, for military service — but regarded the war as wholly evil. Lady Cynthia Asquith (1887-1960) was the daughter-in-law of the Prime Minister, H. H. Asquith (Liberal; Coalition from May 26, 1915).

ing up at us. Also over the river, beyond the ferry, there is the flat silvery world, as in the beginning, untouched: with pale sand, and very much white foam, row after row, coming from under the sky, in the silver evening; and no people, no people at all, no houses, no buildings, only a haystack on the edge of the shingle, and an old black mill. For the rest, the flat unfinished world running with foam and noise and silvery light, and a few gulls swinging like a half-born thought. It is a great thing to realise that the original world is still there — perfectly clean and pure, many white advancing foams, and only the gulls swinging between the sky and the shore.

It is this mass of unclean world that we have super-imposed on the clean world that we cannot bear. When I looked back out of the clearness of the open evening, at this Littlehampton dark and amorphous like an eruption on the edge of the land, I was so sick I felt I could not come back: all these little, amorphous houses like an eruption, a disease on the clean earth; and all of them full of such a diseased spirit, every landlady harping on her money, her gains as if the world had become on his latitude of escape from money and furniture.

One watches them on the seashore, all the people; and there is something pathetic, almost wistful in them, as if they wished that their lives were not added to this scaly nullity of possession, but as if they could not escape. It is a dragon that has devoured us all: these obscene, scaly houses, this insatiable struggle and desire to possess, to possess always and in spite of everything, the need to be an owner, lest one be owned. It is too horrible. One can no longer live with people: it is too hideous and nauseating. Owners and owned, they are like the two sides of a ghastly disease. One feels a sort of madness come over one as if the world had become hell. But it is only super-imposed: it is only a temporary disease. It can be cleaned away.

Of course your husband will go to the war and love it much better than you, if you want him to make money. It doesn't matter whether you need money or not. You do need it. But the fact that you would ask him to work, put his soul into getting it, makes him love better war and pure destruction. The thing is painfully irrational. How can a man be so developed, as to be able to devote himself to making money, and at the same time keep himself in utter antagonism to the whole system of money. If he is in antagonism, he is in antagonism. And he will escape, with joy, from the necessity for money, into war, which is its pure destruction.

One must destroy the spirit of money — the blind spirit of possession. It is the dragon for your St George: neither rewards on earth nor in heaven, of ownership: but always the give and take, the fight and the embrace: no more: no diseased stability of possessions, but the give and take of love and conflict, with the eternal consummation in each. The only permanent thing is consummation in love or hate. [D. H. Lawrence]

This article is taken from The Letters of D. H. Lawrence, Volume II (June 1913 — October 1916), edited by George T. Zytaruk and James T. Boulton and to be published shortly by Cambridge University Press at £20.

To Lady Ottoline Morrell, 1 February 1915

Greatham, Pulborough, Sussex

Dear Lady Ottoline, I must write you a line when you have just gone, to tell you how my heart feels quite big with hope for the future. Almost with the remainder of tears and the last gnashing of teeth, I could sing the "Magnificat" for the child in my heart. I want you to form the nucleus of a new community which shall start a new life amongst us — a life in which the only riches is integrity of character. So that each one may fulfil his own nature and deep desires to the utmost, but wherein the ultimate satisfaction and joy is in the completeness of us all as one. Let us be good all together, instead of just in the privacy of our chambers, let us know that the intrinsic part of all of us is the best part, the believing part, the passionate, generous part. We can all come croppers, but what does it matter. We can laugh at each other, and dislike each other, but the good remains, and we know it.

And the new community shall be established upon the known, eternal good part in us.

This present community consists, as far as it is a framed thing, in a myriad contrivances for preventing us from being let down by the meanness in ourselves or in our neighbours. But it is like a motorcar that is so encumbered with non-sense, non-puncture, non-burst, non-this and non-that contrivances, that it simply can't go any more.

I hold this the most sacred duty — the gathering together of a number of people who shall agree to live by the best they know, that they shall be free to live by the best they know. The ideal, the religion, must now be lived, practised. We will have no more churches. We will bring church and house and shop together. I do believe that there are enough decent people to make a start with. Let us get the people. Curse the [Lytton] Strachey who asks for a new religion — the greedy dog. He wants another juicy bone for his soul, does he? Let him start to fulfil what religion he have.

After the war, the soul of the people will be so maimed and so injured that it is horrible to think of. And this shall be the new hope: that there shall be a life wherein the struggle shall not be for money or for power, but for individual freedom and common effort towards good. That is surely the richest thing to have now — the feeling that one is working, that one is part of a

great, good effort or of a great effort towards goodness.

It is no good plastering and tinkering with this community. Every strong soul must put off its connection with this society, its vanity and chiefly its fear, and go naked with its fellows, weaponless, armourless, without shield or spear, but only with naked hands and open eyes. Not self-sacrifice, but fulfilment, the flesh and the spirit in league together, not in arms against one another.

And each man shall know that he is part of the greater body, each man shall submit that his own soul is not supreme even to himself. To be or not to be is no longer the question. The question now, is how shall we fulfil our declaration "God is". For all our life is now based on the assumption that God is not — or except on rare occasions.

We must go very, very carefully at first. The great serpent to destroy, is the Will to Power: the desire for one man to have some dominion over his fellow man. Let us have no personal influence, if possible — nor personal magnetism, as they used to call it, nor persuasion — no "Follow me" — but only "Behold". And a man shall not come to save his own soul — let his soul go to hell. He shall come because he knows that his own soul is not the be-all and the end-all, but that all souls of all things do but compose the body of God, and that God indeed Shall Be.

I do hope that we shall all of us be able to agree, that we have a common way, a common interest, not a private way and a private interest only.

It is communism based, not on poverty, but on riches, not on humility, but on pride, not on sacrifice, but upon complete fulfilment in the flesh of all strong desire, not on forfeiture but upon inheritance, not on heaven but on earth. We will be Sons of God who walk here [...] on earth, not bent on getting and having, because we know we inherit all things. We will be aristocrats, and as wise as the serpent in dealing with the mob. For the mob shall not crush us nor starve us nor cry us to death. We will deal cunningly with the mob, the greedy soul, we will gradually bring it to subjection.

We will found an order, and we will all be Princes, as the angels are.

We must bring this thing about — at least set it into life, bring it forth new-born on the earth, watched over by our old cunning and guarded by our ancient, mercenary-soldier habits.

My wife sends her greetings and pledge of alliance. I shall paint you a little wooden box.

Au revoir D. H. Lawrence

To Bertrand Russell, 24 February 1915

Greatham, Pulborough, Sussex

Dear Bertrand Russell, Your letter was very kind to me, and somehow made me feel as if I were impudent — a bit. You have worked so hard in the abstract beyond me, I feel as if I should never be where you have been for so long, and are now — it is not my destiny. And if you are there beyond me, I feel it is impudent to talk and write so vehemently. I feel you are tolerant when you listen. Which is rather saddening. I wish you'd tell me when I am foolish and over-insistent.

I have only to stick to my vision of a life where men are freer from the immediate material things, where they need never be as they are now on the defensive against each other, largely because of the struggle for existence, which is a real thing, even to those who need not make the struggle. So a vision of a better life must include a revolution of society. And one must fulfil one's vision as much as possible. And the drama shall be — between individual men and women, not between nations and classes. And the great living experience for every man is his adventure into the woman. And the ultimate passion of every man is to be within himself the whole of mankind — which I call social passion — which is what brings to fruit your philosophical writings. The man embraces in the woman all that is not himself, and from that one resultant, from that embrace, comes every new action.

Apart from this, a man can only take that which is already

known, hold it to himself, and say "this is good — or true — and this is not good, not true". But this is only the sifting or re-stating of that which is given, it is not the making of a new movement, a new combination.

I hope this doesn't sound all foolish to you. I wrote a book about these things — I used to call it *Le Gai Savoir*. I want now to re-write this stuff, and make it as good as I can, and publish it in pamphlets, weekly or fortnightly, and so start a campaign for this freer life. I want to talk about it when I come to Cambridge. I want to come — I want to come on the 6th and stay to the 8th — but are the two nights too long? I don't want you to put up with my talk, when it is foolish, because you think perhaps it is passionate. And it is not much good my asking you about your work. I should have to study it a long time first. And it is not in me.

I feel quite sad, as if I talked a little vulgar language of my own which nobody understood. But if people all turn into stone or pillars of salt, one must still talk to them. You must put off your further knowledge and experience, and talk to me my way, and be with me, or I feel a babbling idiot and an intruder. My world is real, it is a true world, and it is a world I have in my measure understood. But no doubt you also have a true world, which I can't understand. It makes me [...]. I said to conclude that. But you must live in my world, while I am there. Because it is also a real world. And it is a world you can inhabit with me, if I can't inhabit yours with you.

I hope I shall see Lowes Dickinson too

D. H. Lawrence  
"Study of Thomas Hardy" in *Phoenix, the Posthumous Papers of D. H. Lawrence*, ed., Edward McDonald (1936).



Today D. H. Lawrence and his wife Frieda (here played by Ian McKellen and Janet Suzman in a scene from the new Christopher Miles film, *Priest of Love*) are seen as apostles of a new sexual freedom, and of a heady avant-garde in literature and art. But it is possible to see them as part of a rarefied élite enjoying an aristocratic life-style in a disintegrating world. Palimpsested by their pacifism from the horrors of the First World War, cushioned from the realities of working-class hunger and violence which Lawrence had left behind to flirt with the upper classes mentally and physically, they existed in an intellectual quarantine, in arcanian settings such as Lady Ottoline Morrell's Garsington

Garsington, if Lady Ottoline can do with us. Frieda sends her Greetings.

D. H. Lawrence

We must have the same general ideas if we are going to be or do anything. I will listen gladly to all your ideas: but we must put our ideas together. This is a united effort, or it is nothing — a mere tiresome playing about, lecturing and so on. It is no mere personal voice that must raised: but a sound, living idea round which we all rally.

Horatio William Bottomley, MP and founder of John Bull, later gaoled for fraud.

To Lady Ottoline Morrell, 29 July 1915

Greatham — Pulborough

My dear Lady Ottoline, We are going down to Littlehampton tomorrow to the sea, for a few days. I feel I want to be blown and washed, and to forget. We were at Littlehampton on Sunday, the Radfords are there, also Lady Cynthia [Asquith] was there. We have a very good bathe, very good indeed. There was a strong wind that never ceased, and the waves came travelling high — much water travelling heavily and swinging one away. It was very good indeed.

Bertie's letter chagrined me. Are we never going to unite in one idea and one purpose? Is it to be a case of each one of us having his own personal and private life? That is nothing. If we are going to remain a group of separate entities separately engaged, then there is no reason why we should be a group at all. We are just individualists. And individuals do not vitally concern me any more. Only a purpose vitally concerns me, not individuals — neither my own individual self, nor any other.

I want very much to come to Garsington if we are going to be a little group filled with one spirit: and striving for one end. But if we are going to be a little set of individuals each one concerned with himself and his own personal fling at the world, I can't bear it.

Let us see what we can do, how we can do something, when we come back from Littlehampton...

The post-man is here —

au revoir

D. H. Lawrence

To Lady Cynthia Asquith, 3 August 1915

Littlehampton — Tuesday  
My dear Lady Cynthia,  
We have lived a few days on the sea-shore, with the waves bang-

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WALTON

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KENNETH WOOLMAN ..... JOHN SHIRLEY-QUINN  
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Music Director: Riccardo Muti

Please note change of conductor

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Conductor: ARVID TELLERSEN

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Sibelius: Violin Concerto

Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique

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LONDON MOZART PLAYERS

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Conductor MALCOLM KING

Andreas Schiffrin piano

Andreas Schiffrin piano

Andreas Schiffrin piano

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# Mike Westbrook

who begins a UK tour with his jazz band at the Round House in London tomorrow

The crayoned scrawls on the year planner in Mike Westbrook's music room record his engagements for 1982. As with the past few seasons, the bulk of them indicate jazz festivals in Continental towns, large and small, predominantly French and Scandinavian.

Since 1975, when he achieved a remarkable success with his small brass band at the Sigma Festival in Bordeaux, such events have been the lifeblood of the most distinguished British jazz composer of his generation. When he talks about his development over the last half-dozen years, these are the reference points: Pori and Willisau in 1978, for example, or Santarcangelo in 1980. At home, very little. Only Bath 1973, an arts workshop event at which the brass band was born, springs to mind.

Nearly every town in France, he says, has its own jazz festival, even if it amounts only to a single weekend each year, usually promoted by local students who book an American star. A European attraction and several local bands. Thousands turn up: the jazz audience, for some reason, is far broader and more healthy inquisitive than in Anglophone countries.

By contrast, his invitations to the handful of British jazz festivals are scarce. There is a feeling among the inner circle, Westbrook suggests, that his music is not serious enough; he also misses the feeling, which is particularly strong in France, that jazz is associated with other attitudes to life. He mentions feminism, for instance, and the anti-nuclear movement. He is happy about such connections, so long as they do not imply that he toes a party line; the whole thing, he suggests, is about being free and honest and not always having something to say about every social and political topic.

British suspicions about Westbrook's "seriousness" were probably fired a dozen years ago, when he wound down his involvement with the mainstream jazz scene and began to look elsewhere, at rock, at poetry, at conventional and street theatre. The early 1970s were the period of his collaboration with Adrian Mitchell on *Tyger*, the William Blake musical, for the National Theatre; of the extravagant mixed-media extravaganza of the Cosmic Circus, with John Fox; and of *Solid Gold Cadillac*.

This was no great conspiracy to achieve commercial



Mike Westbrook

success, he says. His sextet and his concert band, which had performed such large-scale works as *Release*, *Marching Song* and *Metropolis* in the late 1960s had run out of steam. He simply felt a need to communicate on a wider scale, and the idea of learning the theory behind the appeal of simpler musical forms seemed attractive. The rock scene was wide open to experiment, and he wanted to know how pop songs went about their function of

staging of his "jazz cabaret" *Mama Chicago* and *Hotel Amigo*. He discovered that it could perform virtually any kind of music, from Elizabethan airs and "Bless This House" to Thelonic Monk's "Jackie-ing". Importantly, the presence of two singers — his wife, Kate Westbrook, and Phil Minton — encouraged him to continue the task of setting texts to such hybrid music.

His achievements with the brass band are at the heart of *The Cortège*, the two-hour composition which Westbrook's 16-piece orchestra is taking around Britain on a Contemporary Music Network tour, opening tomorrow at the Round House in London. A meditation on death in the form of orchestral settings of poetry from France (Rimbaud), Germany (Hesse), Spain (Lorca), England (Blake, of course), Sweden and elsewhere, much of it discovered or suggested by friends during his trips abroad, it has its origins in Westbrook's responses to the deaths of his father and of Duke Ellington, his first and most enduring influence.

While its structure may seem discursive, and the orchestral techniques involved draw on virtually every form he has ever explored, *The Cortège* is based on carefully formulated schematics; at its earlier handful of presentations, however, these have been allowed to intrude on the spontaneity of the performance, which finds eloquent expression in solo passages by Phil Minton, who also plays trumpet, by the trombonist, Malcolm Griffiths, and by the saxophonist, Chris Hunter.

Like all Westbrook's pieces, even *Bright as Fire*, the Blake sequence which is still regularly performed by the small group, *The Cortège* is a work in continual flux, although the infrequency of its appearance and the size of the ensemble makes rapid alterations more difficult. It is also the first part of a projected trilogy, planned to describe the pattern of a traditional New Orleans jazz funeral: the procession to the graveyard, the funeral service, and the joy of the returning parade.

Eventually, he muses, the complete work might involve a truly epic scale of presentation, perhaps the musical animation of a complete town — taking over the radio, the supermarket music systems, and so on. "I'm in no hurry," he adds. "I tend to take one thing at a time, and I'm lucky in that they usually tend to turn out better than I'd imagined."

Richard Williams

## New York / John Heilpern

### Saviours of America's Theatre?

In the past I have taken a few swipes at serious theatre in America. And why not? It has often hit me for six. But this week I am happy to burn my boats and declare the emergence of two major playwrights whose talent may yet save the theatre here from its deadly, communist-ized, compromised self.

Charles Fuller's *A Soldier's Play* for the Negro Ensemble Company firmly establishes Mr Fuller as one of the most intelligent voices in contemporary American theatre. At 24, the younger David Henry Hwang's two short plays for the Public Theatre, *Dance of the Railroad* and *Family Devotions*, confirm the exciting potential of an important (and adventurous) new American playwright. Both have great plays, perhaps *The Great American Play*, in them.

More to the point, though, one is black and the other Chinese-American, neither should be labelled "minority" or "ethnic". Each speaks forcefully of what it is like — and what it takes — to be a minority in America. At the same time, each writer transcends this and speaks to everyone of an intense struggle for identity in modern life, whether black or white, Asian-American or indeed English. Because if that were not the case, and their special achievement, I would not be able to write this.

Hwang's *Dance of the Railroad*, which lasts little more than an hour, strikes me as the work of a genuinely original talent. Set in California in 1867, it is a dialogue between two Chinese labourers building the transcontinental railroad. One is a young man, a fool apparently, who embraces the American Dream.

It is an exquisite poem that is acted out for us (and wonderfully so by Tzi Ma and John Lone, who also directed). "Can you be a locust?", asks the proud Noh Theatre actor, teaching his young fellow-worker some traditional skills. "I wasn't born to be a locust," comes the sharp reply. "Exactly," adds the old actor. "I wasn't born to work on the railroad either."

How much must each of them have to survive? And which is right — the proud outsider who values his identity and cultural past,

or the carefree youngster who believes he will be fulfilled and happy possessing another's? "Stand up!" commands the older man. "Who are you — a Chinaman or a duck?" "Give me a second to remember," comes the reply. It is a funny and touching play, posing question after question about identity and belonging, dying cultures and invented myths, rootlessness and modern America. And of course, there are no easy answers — not here.

In the plays and films of the admired Steve Tesich, for example, you find the easy wholesome answers to the immigrant dilemma. Mr Tesich (*Breaking Away*, *Four Friends*) believes sentimentally and simple-mindedly in the American Dream. His characters are from the Old World merely "win through" in the New. All it takes, apparently, is a chorus of "The Star Spangled Banner".

Or in Jules Feiffer's latest play, *Grown Ups*, which also concerns problems of identity and belonging, all you really get, it seems, are neurotic answers to the same old neurotic problems. Mr Hwang is not concerned with the traditionally bourgeois questions and answers. The startling achievement of *Dance of the Railroad* is that this young, virtually novice playwright thrusts us into ideas and rituals of a very different order.

That was the shock of his second play this season at the Public Theatre, *Family Devotions*, for it seemed at first to be little more than a slick sitcom, a Chinese Neil Simon with wisecracks to match. "Anyone can make money in America. What's

hard is becoming a celebrity!" "This country proves the beauty of the free enterprise system if you want to be a bum, it lets you be a bum. That's America!"

True, but not enough the short play — again only an hour or so — appears to be a light satire on a rich assimilated Chinese-American family living ludicrously in Los Angeles with Betamax video, rock music, Hockney swimming pool, tennis club and the edicts of the *Wall Street Journal* and *Vogue* magazine. Until the wild card: an elderly uncle visits the family from China. He bears gifts: a tiny flag and a toy Chinese dragon purchased at the airport.

And what follows rips the play unexpectedly apart in the form of a violent ritual exorcism and death, shattering the illusions and false gods of both sides. It is a shocking climax. But for all that, *Family Devotions* does not quite work. It is less complete than *Railroad*, as if it were en route to a bigger statement and a bigger play. Mr Hwang has that play in him, and at 24 he has time enough to experiment more.

In an ideal world, this year's Edinburgh Festival would snap up his *Dance of the Railroad* and its two fine actors, and the National Theatre would import the Negro Ensemble Company's excellent production of Charles Fuller's *A Soldier's Play*. Mr Fuller's *Play* has created a tragic hero as pitiful as Willy Loman.

His play is also about the search for identity — though in this case, the identities of

both a murderer and his victim. Intriguingly, it is more a search for the identity of the victim than of the killer. All we see at the start of the action is the shooting of a black sergeant in a Louisiana army base. The time is 1944.

On one level, *Soldier's Play* is a detective game — a good story, and like Miller, Mr Fuller knows how to tell one. What emerges, however — what we are lulled into — is not the stereotype drama of racist whites versus blacks, but a play about one man's desperate ideals. They belong to the black victim. The appalling tragedy of this trapped and brutal man is that he has not been murdered, one feels he would have killed himself. He despises the passive black identity of his Uncle Tom "children" in the army. "They oughta work you niggers till your legs fall off," he spits at them during training. "You brings us down, boy," he tells an unimpressed, sunny recruit. "The black race can't afford you no more."

He despises such blacks, and he despises himself — for shedding his own black identity, for trying to belong, for trying to make it in the white man's world on their terms and failing pathetically. Which way is right — to remain yourself, however retrogressive it may seem, or to compromise in an effort to succeed and "belong"? It may be that Mr Fuller has written *Soldier's Play* to explore a black tragedy, and that would be enough. What is troubling me is that within his driven, desperate, alienated hero may be found a part of us all.



Tzi Ma and John Lone in "The Dance and the Railroad" at the Public Theatre, New York.

### Front line

expressing universal feeling. During this era, particularly with *Cosmic Circus*, he came to like the sensation of being involved in a genuinely popular music.

Even then, he was still writing extended pieces like *Citadel/Room 315* and the seven-hour *Copacabana/Back*, but the formation of his brass band, almost by accident, provided a focus for all the various strands of his work. It was infinitely flexible, for one thing: as easily adapted to an informal concert in an old people's home as to the meticulous

### Radio/David Wade

Live correspondence

Though written for the stage and performed there in New York and London, Rosa Leiman Goldemberg's *Letters Home* (Radio 3, February 7, 1982) was the kind of play which appears to have been made for radio. Based on the letters written by Sylvia Plath to her mother and edited under the same title by the same two elements, the letters and a brief narrative, it is a territory radio knows well and Anna Noyh (Sylvia) and June Brown (Mrs Plath) played their stage parts as if they had been conceived for sound.

In fact these parts were better balanced than my description of them might suggest, for the text of the letters was often delivered antiphonally by both voices, thus creating the impression of a live correspondence. And what a vivid one it was, as it traced a life from college days through marriage — with Ted Hughes, the poet — to eventual suicide.

Of course the end was known in advance and in this knowledge it was very difficult not to see everything as leading up to it as if preordained. For example, the early letters above all depict a girl of the most enthusiastic first responses: all new things are seen in rainbow colours. College is

### Television/Dennis Hackett

Unlikely love story

Petersham is an ex-West End playwright in the autumn of life whose plays are a memory in the minds of older audiences and who has only a slim hope of immortality in a routine biography by a non-200-presidential publisher. We found him awaiting the author, making tea and soliloquising with the fluency born of a lifetime of word-spinning at the start of BBC2's *Playhouse* production, *A Shilling Life*, last night.

She proves to be a businesslike young woman with a clutch of pot-boiler biographies behind her and a precise idea of what she wants for the next, making him "feel like the Parthenon about to be snatched by an American tourist".

The package, he fears, is too constraining for his wit and experience. This and the matter-of-fact composure of his interviewer in face of his sophisticated baiting, combine with his distaste and sense of indignity to make

### Manon

Covent Garden

Julian Hosking, playing Des Grieux for the first time, made him seem surprisingly wholesome for someone involved in the unmitigated nastiness of which Kenneth MacMillan's ballet tries to depict. The embarrassment he showed in the somewhat disorderly house of the called sister, Madame (surely a definite article got mislaid there?) was almost the liveliest emotion he displayed all evening.

Still, social realism is not exactly the most prominent feature of the production: at least, Eric Porter and Julie Covington, both of whom played the little unlikely love story with great skill without quite being able to conceal that it was somewhat stretched at 50 minutes. Still it had its moments and some good lines and this first play by Guy Meredith offered prospects of better to come.

Rosemary Hill was the producer and the direction, able within the confines, was by Michael Hefferman.

© Lorin Maazel, general manager and artistic director designate of the Vienna State Opera, is not to continue with the Ring cycle initiated by the present director, Hofrat Seefehlner. Since the premiere of the *Rheingold* production last season, both the conductor Zubin Mehta and the stage director Filippo Sanjust have asked to be released from the project.

### Theatre/Irving Wardle

A classic triumph

Hobson's Choice

Triumph Productions deserve a mention in dispatches for putting a season of serious work into the present West End front-line, and it is a relief to be able to offer an almost unreserved welcome to their first show.

Much loved classic though it is, *Hobson's Choice* still seemed an unlikely candidate for the "Haymarket Play" but Ronald Eyre's production manages to reconcile the inescapable pressures of star casting and scenic grandeur with the integrity of a comedy of lower-middle class Salford in the 1880s.

Horatio Hobson's Chapel Street shoe shop would probably have fitted four times into the space it gets on this stage; but thanks to the detail Kenneth Mellor has put into its gaslight fittings, window lettering, and acres

### Concerts/Noël Goodwin

Philharmonia/Ashkenazy

Festival Hall

By my reckoning there were not less than a dozen different soloists at the Philharmonia Orchestra's concert. Eight of them were the wind instrument principals, who very properly had their pictures in the programme and the platform to themselves for a performance of Stravinsky's Octet in place of the conventional overture. And a diverting beginning it made, with a keen balance of instrumental focus and individual skill except for some lack of impetus in the finale.

Vladimir Ashkenazy, who directed the Stravinsky performance, then made his familiar double image as both conductor and pianist for Mozart. Effective though that may be in some concertos, I was not convinced that it worked well enough for the larger scale and grander spirit of the C Major Concerto (K503). The opening movement became unduly wayward in character and the audience sounded laboured; only in the finale was there a sufficiency of response in ensemble.

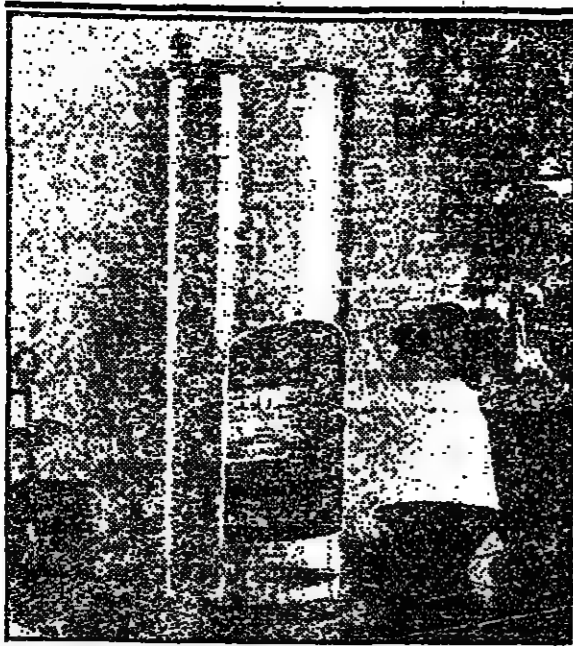
The conductor came fully into his own with an eloquent account with the long and often harrowing symphony N8 by Shostakovich. Divorced from the wartime circumstances that brought it about, yet in a world seem-

### CINEMAS

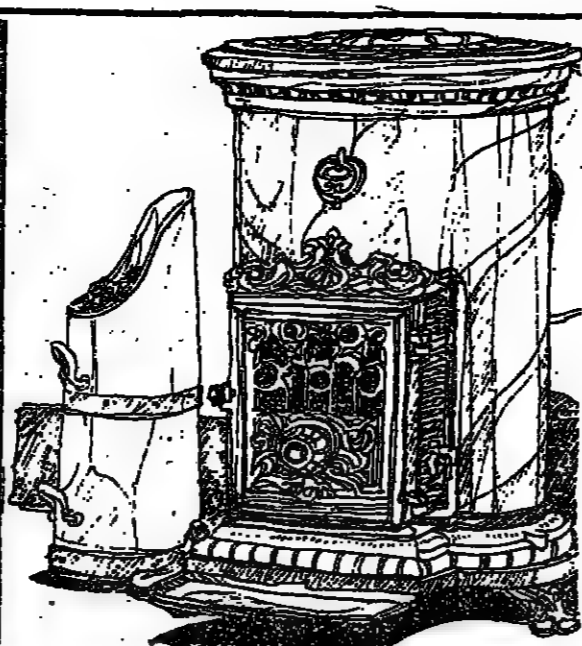
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2901, 2902, 2903, 2904, 2905



# Shoparound with Beryl Downing



The Pither Studio stove, with or without back boiler, from £304.75 for the 6.5kw size.



The Godin oval stove, 30.3in high, burns wood or solid fuel. £258.75.

## Fashion shapes these stoves

The bleak midwinter — don't be fooled by the sunshine — seems an odd time to open a shop devoted to stoves and central heating. In a well ordered world, everyone should have completed their heating installations somewhere about last September, and should have been stewing satisfactorily ever since.

It seems, however, that the newly fashionable stoves are as much of an impulse buy as bars, but with a somewhat longer term energy output. And of course, there are always people like me, who need advice because their central heating was installed by a plumber's mate who appears to have knitted the pipes together and dropped a few stitches to boot.

So The London Stove Centre which has just opened at 49 Chiltern Street, W1, provides a welcome and comprehensive service for everyone interested in solid fuel heating. There are already several shops offering antique stoves, but none in Central London which provides a complete range of modern ones and reproduction ones, plus all the fittings and any advice you may need on installation.

Kit Kershaw, who owns the centre, was converted to the idea

of solid-fuel stoves six years ago when the price of oil forced him to find an alternative form of heating his 25-roomed house in Hertfordshire. The stoves were so successful that he began to sell them and it was not long before he added to his British collection by importing stoves from America and Europe.

The stoves he enthuses about most — and until you have heard an engineer rave about one, you will never understand the five star fascination of an iron box on legs — are the hand-made cast-iron jobs, architect designed for Vermont Castings, New England. Thermally controlled, they will keep going for 20 hours on anthracite, or overnight on wood, and the style is "Georgian", not so much a stove as a piece of furniture that heats, says Mr Kershaw. There are three models, from £572.70 to £793.50.

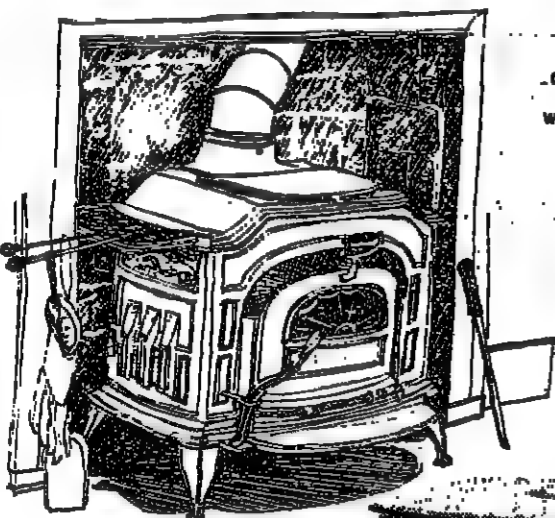
There are also some highly individual designs, a tiled Italian cupboard of a stove that looks as if it should contain cocktails rather than coal, and a German "kugel" stove that looks like an opera singer in a tight corset — and some decorative French models by Godin, based

on nineteenth-century designs and in attractive colours.

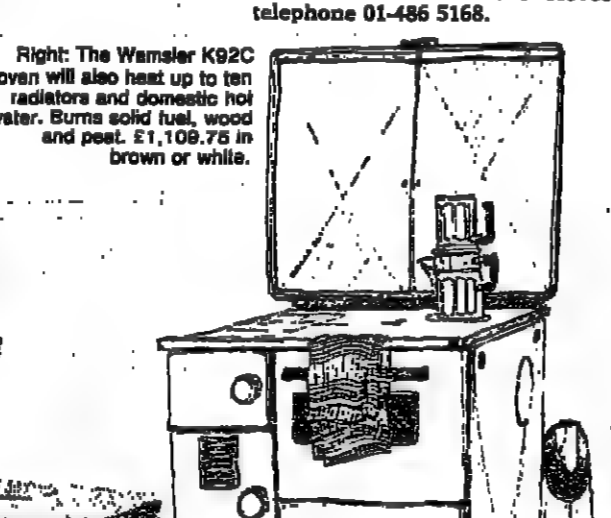
British stoves are well represented by the elegantly simple stainless steel column, the Pither Studio anthracite stove — two sizes, with or without a back boiler, from £304.75 to £461.15 — and the Wenlock variety act, Little and Much.

Both are multi-fuel burners, the Little Wenlock producing an output of about 6.5kw for £218.50 (£276 with boiler for hot water) and the Much Wenlock producing 10kw for £322.25 (£425 with full central heating boiler). This boiler can also be plumbed into an existing gas or oil fired system to save on total fuel costs, along the same lines as the SFAS Link-Up, reported on this page last September.

Apart from recommending stoves and systems to suit your needs, The Stove Centre will advise on pipes, fittings, coal merchants — they will even recommend a chimney sweep in your area. Or, if you prefer to do it yourself, they have sets of rods the Clean Sweep kit, which extend to 30 ft at £15 (£3 p & p) plus a special non-scratch brush, developed by Kit Kershaw, £6 (50p p & p). For further details and brochures of individual stoves, telephone 01-486 5168.



Above: The Resolute coal or wood burning stove will heat up to 7,000 cu ft. By Vermont Castings, £572.70. All the stoves shown are available from The London Stove Centre, 49 Chiltern Street, W1.



Right: The Wamster K92C oven will also heat up to ten radiators and domestic hot water. Burns solid fuel, wood and peat. £1,106.75 in brown or white.

Left: One of the least expensive stoves. The Little Wenlock, output 6.5kw, can also heat the water. Burns coal, wood, solid fuels. From £218.



Mesh necklace in woven multi-colored nylon can be twisted and expanded to become more transparent, or stretched and attached to the shoulders. By Caroline Broadhead, £110 at the V&A craft shop. Photo by Charles Thomson.

## Flashes of inspiration

Modern jewelry that leaps and spirals with flashes of brilliant colour, like a jazz trumpeter in orbit, is on display at the Victoria & Albert Museum craft shop until March 4. It is the work of two of our most innovative jewellers, Caroline Broadhead and Eric Spiller.

Caroline Broadhead uses monofilament nylon to create flexible necklaces like basketweave collar and armpieces stretching from wrist to shoulder like multi-coloured sleeves. Also on show are examples of her tufted jewelry — painted wood bangles, circular, triangular and square, set with soft nylon bristles and worn sandwiched together in pairs. Prices are from £44 for a "push-together" tufted necklace, £63 for a single bracelet.

Eric Spiller's work concentrates on the interplay of colour and reflection of light on various surfaces, using intermingled circles of transparent nylon, PVC, stainless steel and aluminium, anodized in a variety of bright colours. He is showing a series of brooches from £15 to £55 and bracelets at £47.

The Craft Shop at the V & A is open Mondays to Thursdays 10 am to 5.30 pm, Saturdays 10 am to 5.15 pm and Sundays 2.30 pm to 5.15 pm. It is closed on Fridays.

## Love that rather special cake

I have just eaten my heart out. It tasted of sugar and brandy, which has nothing to do with the slow fermentation you suspect but simply that the heart in question was a particularly delicious Valentine cake.

It arrived rather too late for me to tell you about it in time for tomorrow, but the makers have just started a small homemade cake company and will invent confections for every occasion.

Invent is the operative word — these cakes are laced with imagination as well as stuffed with fruit, and if you want Jonathan Rhind to design something suitable for a children's party his first reaction will be to ask whether the food is required to be thrown or not.

He and his partner Amanda Lines, who is a trained cook and has been concentrating on directors' luncheons until now, will make any sort of "theme" cake you could imagine, tropical ones, underwater ones, children's party cakes with a full working merry-go-round on top. A simple 8in, 4lb fruit cake costs £10 (plus £2.50 delivery in the London area). A space rocket or a ship is around £15.

For more details telephone Rhind & Lines, 01-253 6532 during the day or 01-334 8511 evenings or weekends.

Another specialist in decorative cakes appears recently at 66 Lower Sloane Street, London SW1. Anne Fayer combines skills in cake making and in flower arrangement, having spent ten years at Searcy Tansey's and two at the London School of Floristry and Constance Spry.

Weddings are her favourite subject as they give her the opportunity to design a cake painted with flowers to match the bridal bouquet, but she also does all sorts of novelty iced sponge cakes in the shape of telephones, typewriters and hamburgers; she has even made a full size replica of James Hunt's broken leg in plaster cast, with graffiti.

About a week's notice is needed for a complicated cake. Simple iced cakes start at £7 (no delivery, you must collect or they will send in a taxi) to around £80 for a three-tier wedding cake. Telephone 01-730 6277.



## The very latest tile

Spending a night on the tiles has always struck me as an unnecessarily uncomfortable pursuit but these days, I have discovered, it can be tolerably aesthetic. This has nothing to do with my advancing years but simply because I have just met a designer who produces tiles that are literally, pretty as pictures.

Her name is Christina Sheppard and ever since she attended her first tile drawing class in Paris at the malleable age of six she has been mad about drawing.

So her tiles are decorated with no ordinary, stamped-out designs, but with meticulously composed illustrations.

The technique she mainly uses is scratch — literally a scratching through the glaze — which is particularly versatile and allows a great variety of subjects and colours. There are 50 different pictures in her series of country tiles — two are illustrated — and they are available at £2 each from the Best of British, Museum Street, London, W1, Domus, Muswell Hill, the Lock Shop, Camden Lock, and That New Shop, Hampstead. Also available in Liverpool, Norfolk, Suffolk and Tunbridge Wells. For stockists telephone 01-405 9966.

Apart from these, Christina Sheppard produces more conventional designs of animals, birds, fruit and fish and also blue and white brushstroke designs, like traditional Dutch tiles. She will undertake individual commissions for private houses and for public buildings; one of her most recent was a 9 ft x 8 ft mural for the Shakespeare Centre, Stratford-upon-Avon.

If you would like to discuss your ideas with her, you can see her either in Doughty Street, London WC1 or at Wood Farm in Suffolk. Please telephone first to make an appointment: 01-405 9966 or 0728-831 131.

## Well-padded industry

There was a time when I was taking evening classes in upholstery at the same time as studying for an external degree in social psychology. So penetrating was my insight into the human mind that it did not occur to me until some time later that as I was making my couch so should I lie on it. I have never picked up my webbing stretcher since.

My half-finished sofa and I would benefit enormously, I am sure, from the Upholstery Weekends offered by Sandra Rowney at her Norfolk farmhouse. She runs an upholstery business and she teaches traditional methods using horsehair and hessian — not

that dreadful pre-formed foam.

Weekend students arrive for Friday dinner. Tuition is from 9.30 am to 5 pm Saturdays and Sundays and all the materials you need will be in stock, plus a selection of fabrics and furniture if you haven't a piece you are already working on.

The weekend, including meals, is £50, or you can go for a day's tuition, including coffee and lunch for £15. More details from Sandra Rowney, Victoria Farmhouse, Private Road, Earsham (nr Bungay), Norfolk. Telephone Bungay 4360.

Handworkers who prefer a slightly more delicate approach might like to consider Tuesday morning courses on tapestry at The Pearson School of Needlepoint in London. It offers basic instruction on canvas work techniques and stitches and it caters for beginners and

intermediate needlewomen.

The course lasts four weeks and costs £37.50, plus £11.50 for materials. There are several other courses — dates and details from Ehrman, 2122 Vicarage Gate, London W8 4AA. 01-937 4568.

For those outside London, Ehrman has just produced its second tapestry catalogue. It features some very attractive designs, including a delightful sampler and an elegant chair seat by the Royal School of Needlework, eight cushions by Kaffe Fassett (Turkish lace is particularly pretty) and three tape designs from Madeira.

All the designs are available mail order and the catalogue is free from the Vicarage Gate address, where Ehrman has just opened a new shop devoted to needlework — just send a stamped addressed envelope at least 9in x 6in.

## Gardening/Roy Hay

### Ride on for the right finish

Last year saw much fierce competition with "no holds barred" advertising in the small to medium-sized lawn mower market but there was really not much radical development to report. Nor is there for the mowing season now approaching.

Rather it has been a struggle between British, American and Japanese manufacturers vying with each other as regards quality and price. Starting with the largest machines we have an ever-increasing choice of ride-on mowers. Small garden tractors for grass cutting, also for towing leaf sweepers, cultivators, snow-thrusters and trucks. Many large estates, I am sure, are under-capitalized, trying to cope with a workload with inadequate machines, consequently under-using the labour — paid or unpaid — available for garden maintenance.

Compare the choice of garden tractor machines offered by the British firm Westwood, with the imported American tractors. Shop around, too, once you have

decided on the machine of your choice, as some distributors are offering a free grass catcher with their large machines worth up to £150, which is not to be sneezed at when we are considering machines costing over £1,000.

Turning now to small- and medium-sized mowers, 12in to 21in machines, the old arguments still go on, rotary versus cylinder mowers, and those with or without grass catchers. There are, too, the "hover" type versus the two wheeled machines and the wheeled rotary mowers versus those with a roller which gives the "banded cut".

In the welter of competitive machines it is good to see Webbs coming back energetically with a new generation of mowers of their traditional excellence. Their 14in, 18in and 21in motor mowers, giving 79 cuts to the yard are excellent. For a small lawn their 12in Witch hand mower with eight blades is easy to push and gives a "bowling green" finish.

The "hover" or "air cushion" mower market now presents an almost embarrassing choice since some of the Flymo patents run out several years ago. I found the new Flymo TL 12in petrol air cushion machine and their 11in Flymo XE electric machines, the latter with a grass catcher, fine for a small garden. There are, of course, hover machines cut-

ting up to 21in width.

Atco and Qualcast, of course, are fierce competitors of Flymo and it is well worth considering their ranges of both petrol and electric cylinder and hover machines.

I have not been much moved by the battle between those who advocate leaving the mowings to lie on the lawn and those who say we should pick them up either with a grass catcher or with a separate leaf sweeper. My own preference has always been to collect the mowings except in hot dry weather.

Very competitive in price is the Qualcast "Concorde" electric range, which includes, wheeled, rotary and hover machines. The "Suffolk Punch" mowers, also from Qualcast, from 12in to 17in and from £144 to £311, are excellent machines. To think that I bought my first powered mower, a 14in "Suffolk Punch" in 1953 for 29 guineas! How times change!

As in many other spheres Japanese competition is really hitting the home producers. The Honda machines are of good quality, easy to start and competitive as regards price. Honda's rotary machines do not have rollers, so no banded cut. If you wish, as many do, to buy British, try to compare Honda machines with those of, say, Mountfield, the pioneers of rotary mowers,

and look particularly at their M5 machine, which has now been upgraded from a 4 to a 5 hp motor.

Hayter, too, have a proud record in rotary mowers and the highest esteem by both amateur and professional users for many years. If the professionals, who really punish machines, think so highly of the Hayter mowers we should certainly consider them — I had one once and it used to start like a charm.

In recent years we have seen a proliferation of lawn accessories, spiking and slicing machines and trimmers which cut grass in awkward corners, under bushes, around tree trunks or places where ordinary mowers cannot go. The trimmers, mains electric, battery or petrol engine-operated, are all efficient and it really depends how much and what kind of work — light or heavy trimming — is to be done, which one you choose.

For a garden of reasonable size and fairly light trimming I would choose a machine with a rechargeable battery.

For spiking and aerating lawns there are the "auto-spike" tools, in various sizes, to attach to 12in to 24in machines, available from Bob Andrews, Sunningdale, Berkshire. These make light work of this heavy chore, so necessary for a perfect lawn.

## The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

### A finer shred of peel

● Warm the sugar for 20 to 30 minutes in a very cool oven before adding it to the fruit. This helps it to dissolve faster and improves the taste and colour of the marmalade.

● Make sure that the sugar dissolves completely before boiling for a set or it may crystallize later in the preserve.

● To test whether setting point has been reached, usually after 10 to 20 minutes of rapid boiling, drop a little of the marmalade on a cold plate. When it stiffens and forms a skin almost immediately it will set.

● Wash the fruit well to remove dirt and chemicals.

● Ensure that the jars, whether new or recycled, are spotlessly clean. Heat them before filling in a very cool oven (110°C/225°F, gas mark ¼).

● Seville orange marmalade Makes about 3.2 kg (7lbs) 900g (2 lbs) Seville oranges 2 lemons 2.25 litres (4 pints) water 1.8 kg (4 lbs) granulated or preserving sugar

Line a sieve with a square of muslin or a well boiled handkerchief and set it over a bowl. Cut the fruit in halves, squeeze out the juice and strain it into the bowl. Use a teaspoon to scoop the pips and ragged pieces of pith into the sieve. Tie the muslin into a loose bag and put it in the preserving pan with the juice.

Cut the orange peel only into fine strips about 2.5 cm (1 in) long and add them to the pan with the water. Bring to the boil, reduce the heat and simmer gently until the peel is very tender and the liquid has reduced to about half its original volume. This usually takes at least two hours.

Lift the muslin bag out of the liquid and squeeze as much as possible of its pectin-rich juice back into the pan. Now add the warmed sugar and stir the mixture on a low heat until the sugar has dissolved completely. Raise the heat and boil the marmalade rapidly. After 10 minutes begin to test for setting, and repeat the test every minute or two until a set is reached. Remove the pan from the heat and skim off

any froth immediately. Allow the marmalade to cool a little, stir it well and pour it into warm jars.

Lemon and lime marmalade is especially good on very fresh dark rye bread. The recipe can, of course, be made with lemons only, and I have included it here for anyone who cannot find Seville oranges now, or wants to make marmalade after their short season which usually finishes at the end of this month.

Lemon and lime marmalade Makes about 3.2kg (7lbs) 450g (1lb) lemons 450g (1lb) limes 2.25 litres (4 pints) water 1.8kg (4lbs) granulated sugar

Line a sieve with a square of muslin or a well boiled handkerchief and set it over a bowl. Cut the fruit in halves, squeeze out the juice and strain it into the bowl. Use a teaspoon to scoop out the pips and as much as possible of the pith into the sieve. Tie the muslin in a loose bag and put it in the preserving pan with the juice.

Cut the lemon and lime peel into very fine strips about 2.5cm (1in) long and add them to the pan with the water. Proceed exactly as for the Seville orange marmalade.

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Architecture/Charles McKean

## Underneath the arches

Located in that former desert for aesthetic toppers — London's South Bank — the Archduke wine bar occupies a railway arch by the rear of the Royal Festival Hall. It has been extended recently into a neighbouring railway arch — which must surely be one sign of success — and the architects have taken the opportunity to modify the interior layout to create new subtleties.

Railway viaduct arches are neither very large nor intrinsically exciting as spaces. Generally speaking, at first sight you have seen all there is to see. The design achievement of the Archduke is to arrange the bar in a series of half levels, exploiting the brick arches, to create a variety of spaces.

The imagination displayed

by the architects, Hunt Thompson Associates, is almost Italian in the juxtaposition between the existing structure — untampered and unobscured, with the brickwork scrubbed down to a mellow russet, and startlingly modern and brightly coloured materials.

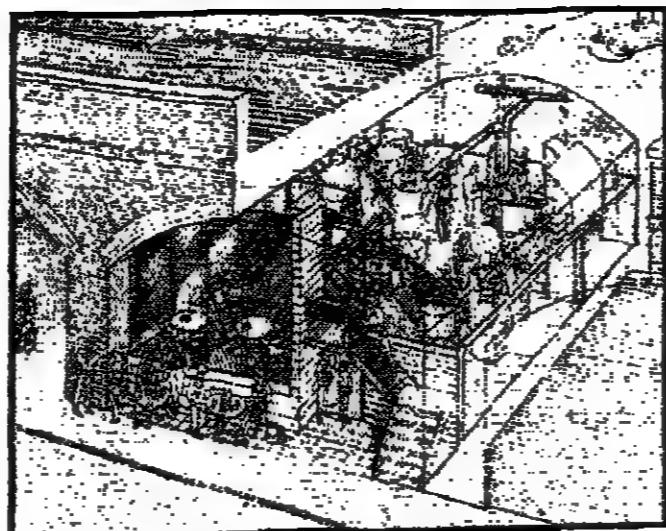
It is the way Italians treat modern shop and store design in historic buildings. By contrast — as the Civic Trust noted a few years back — the British habit has been to ignore the buildings in which shops are situated and obscure their inherent qualities by clashing facades and differently proportioned display windows.

You enter the wine bar through the extension, on a diagonal which takes you through a brick arch to the

main bar at ground level. From there, the structure rises in a series of half levels to the restaurant, and from the mezzanine, you can return through another brick arch back into the glazed extension which projects over the footpath in the second vault.

The new architectural elements are simple: glass for the great glazed gables of the arches; bright scarlet metal trunking for air extraction, and green metal for handrails and lighting supports; timber for upper floors furniture and structure; and brick and quarry tiles for wall finishes and ground level floor. The result is bright, cheerfully coloured, and yet suitably modern.

It is not that a substantial amount has been built; after



The Archduke: full of surprises

all, such railway viaducts do not offer much space for construction. What is evident in the Archduke is the value of careful design coupled with few materials.

London must have hun-

dreds of railway arches. Clearly they provide ample opportunity for skilful architects to convert at no great cost into high quality spaces. Is that not a challenge worth taking up?

Chess/Harry Golombek

## What an eventful year

In my youth we were lucky to have one great tournament every two or three years; now they come in battalions. This year looks like being extremely rich. So far I have counted seven strong international tournaments, as well as the Olympiad and some Swiss system tournaments of grandmaster quality.

The year started off auspiciously with Hastings holding its highest category tournament ever in an event which was won, not particularly exceptionally, by the Soviet grandmaster Viktor Korneichuk. But on the way he was beaten by the 16-year-old English international master, Nigel Short, and an English international grandmaster, Jonathan Speelman, tied for second place with a former world champion, Vassily Smyslov. Another English player, Jonathan Penrose, shared fourth place with last year's first prize-winner, grandmaster Ulf Andersson of Sweden.

From April 15-30 we have the strong Phillips and Drew Kings tournament at County Hall, London, co-sponsored by the GLC. At the last Kings tournament, in 1980, we had the challenger for the world championship, Viktor Korneichuk, playing in his usual dynamic fashion. This time the organizers have gone one better and Karpov is playing.

From May 4-22, there is a great tournament at Bugojno in Yugoslavia and the following month the Italians hold an interesting double-round

April 24-May 6, we have an embarrassment of riches. Last week I gave a game from Wijk aan Zee which John Nunn shows. Here is another example of sparkling play from that tournament.

White: V. Hort. Black: M. Chandler. Caro-Kann Defence.

1 P-K4 P-Q4  
2 Nf3 Nf6  
3 Bb2 Bb7  
4 Nc3 Nc6  
5 P-K3 P-K4  
6 Bg5 Bxg5  
7 Nxe4 Nxe4  
8 Qh5 Qd6  
9 Qxg6 Nf6  
10 Qf5 Qd6  
11 Qg6 Nf6  
12 Qh5 Qd6  
13 Qg6 Nf6  
14 Qh5 Qd6  
15 Qg6 Nf6  
16 Qh5 Qd6  
17 Qg6 Nf6  
18 Qh5 Qd6  
19 Qg6 Nf6  
20 Qh5 Qd6  
21 Qg6 Nf6  
22 Qh5 Qd6  
23 Qg6 Nf6  
24 Qh5 Qd6  
25 Qg6 Nf6  
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67 Qg6 Nf6  
68 Qh5 Qd6  
69 Qg6 Nf6  
70 Qh5 Qd6  
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91 Qg6 Nf6  
92 Qh5 Qd6  
93 Qg6 Nf6  
94 Qh5 Qd6  
95 Qg6 Nf6  
96 Qh5 Qd6  
97 Qg6 Nf6  
98 Qh5 Qd6  
99 Qg6 Nf6  
100 Qh5 Qd6

A serious weakening of his Queenside that prevents him from casting on that wing and enables White to launch a strong attack on the other wing. Correct was 13...Qd2.

He cannot now play 17...Qd2, on account of 18...Qb4 when the QRP falls, but this pawn move still further weakens his pawn structure and better was 17...P-R5.

18 K-K5 Q-Q4  
19 Q-Q4 P-K4  
20 P-K4 P-K4  
21 P-K4 P-K4  
22 P-K4 P-K4  
23 P-K4 P-K4  
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96 P-K4 P-K4  
97 P-K4 P-K4  
98 P-K4 P-K4  
99 P-K4 P-K4  
100 P-K4 P-K4

And not 20...QxP which would present Black with a ready-made attack by 21...KR-N1.

21 Q-K5 P-K4  
22 P-K4 P-K4  
23 P-K4 P-K4  
24 P-K4 P-K4  
25 P-K4 P-K4  
26 P-K4 P-K4  
27 P-K4 P-K4  
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96 P-K4 P-K4  
97 P-K4 P-K4  
98 P-K4 P-K4  
99 P-K4 P-K4  
100 P-K4 P-K4

A mistake that precipitates disaster. Correct was 21...KR-N1.

21 Q-K5 P-K4  
22 P-K4 P-K4  
23 P-K4 P-K4  
24 P-K4 P-K4  
25 P-K4 P-K4  
26 P-K4 P-K4  
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88 P-K4 P-K4  
89 P-K4 P-K4  
90 P-K4 P-K4  
91 P-K4 P-K4  
92 P-K4 P-K4  
93 P-K4 P-K4  
94 P-K4 P-K4  
95 P-K4 P-K4  
96 P-K4 P-K4  
97 P-K4 P-K4  
98 P-K4 P-K4  
99 P-K4 P-K4  
100 P-K4 P-K4

If 23...QxR: 24...R-N1; 25...QxR: 26...N-N4; 27...P-R6; 28...P-B3; 29...P-K4; 30...N-R6 ch, etc.

If 24...QxR: 25...R-N1; 26...P-R6; and if then 26...N-N4, and Black does a physical checkmate: 27...KR-Q1; 28...QxPch; 29...R-Q4 ch; 30...P-K7.

25 P-K5 P-K4  
26 P-K4 P-K4  
27 P-K4 P-K4  
28 P-K4 P-K4  
29 P-K4 P-K4  
30 P-K4 P-K4  
31 P-K4 P-K4  
32 P-K4 P-K4  
33 P-K4 P-K4  
34 P-K4 P-K4  
35 P-K4 P-K4  
36 P-K4 P-K4  
37 P-K4 P-K4  
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94 P-K4 P-K4  
95 P-K4 P-K4  
96 P-K4 P-K4  
97 P-K4 P-K4  
98 P-K4 P-K4  
99 P-K4 P-K4  
100 P-K4 P-K4

A pretty finish: if 25...P-K7: 26...P-R7 ch; 27...N-N6 mate.

Bridge/Jeremy Flint

## Did you desert JR?

The BBC's first televised bridge match ended with Great Britain withstanding a sustained American counter-attack to win by the narrow margin of 7 IMPs. More important than the result was the reaction of players throughout the country to bridge on television. The bar statistics reveal that the average audience was one and a quarter million. As this was achieved in competition with rival attractions such as *Dallas*, it must be considered a gratifying response.

I am grateful to those readers who wrote to me or the BBC offering constructive criticism. The BBC plan to make series, and your comments will undoubtedly receive careful consideration. The most frequent complaint was that the cards were difficult to see, especially in the diagrams illustrating the play. Apparently red presents particular problems on television, as the colour tends to "run". The obvious answer of enlarging the cards is impractical, because the effect would be to make the screen appear cluttered.

Many viewers thought the play went too fast, making it

hard to follow. Some said it was unnatural for the players to smile or alter their facial expression. But if one accepts the soliloquies it would surely be flat and unnatural for the players to intone their lines with a deadpan face. Others thought that by including some very elementary comments, the programme would irritate part of its committed audience of good bridge players.

Finally, there was the journalist who could see no merit in the series at all.

Black room

Board 63. Love all. Dealer West.

W N E S  
Granoveta Nilme Silverman Nicole  
20 No No Double  
21 No No  
22 No No  
23 No No  
24 No No  
25 No No  
26 No No  
27 No No  
28 No No  
29 No No  
30 No No  
31 No No  
32 No No  
33 No No  
34 No No  
35 No No  
36 No No  
37 No No  
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100 No No

could not help thinking that it was lucky Marconi did not have to present his invention to such a critic, for it would surely have been dismissed in a sentence. "Quite useless, it crackles".

I make no apology for resurrecting the dramatic hand which finally decided the match because there were a number of interesting points that the commentator did not have time to mention.

Two boards earlier the Americans had taken the lead for the first time when Silverman had made the contract of Three Clubs doubled, to earn a substantial victory. For that reason, Granoveta was possibly imprudent to introduce weak two bid on a five-card suit. South won the opening lead with the QK and cashed the QK, on which North contributed the Q10, in an attempt to attract a spade switch.

South preferred the safe continuation of the V9. West took the VA and continued with the V10. When North won the V10, he was later turned to find the spade switch. Possibly reflecting that

South might have taken the first trick with the QK followed by the OK instead of the other way round, she switched to a club, enabling Granoveta to save what could have been a crucial trick. 500 to Great Britain.

White room

Rodriguez J Nilme E Flint S Silverman  
20 No No No No  
21 No No No No  
22 No No No No  
23 No No No No  
24 No No No No  
25 No No No No  
26 No No No No  
27 No No No No  
28 No No No No  
29 No No No No  
30 No No No No  
31 No No No No  
32 No No No No  
33 No No No No  
34 No No No No  
35 No No No No  
36 No No No No  
37 No No No No  
38 No No No No  
39 No No No No  
40 No No No No  
41 No No No No  
42 No No No No  
43 No No No No  
44 No No No No  
45 No No No No  
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100 No No No No

The opening lead was consistent with our style of leading the middle of three small cards. Sometimes, as here, a player's holding in the suit it was perfectly possible that West had OK97, in which case the failure to play the QK could cost the defence its diamond trick. Luckily I guessed correctly that Rodriguez would play the Q2. Declarer reasonably played a heart, but unwisely selected the V2. When Rodriguez won the VA he knew that my V7 must be a singleton, for in this setting it is mandatory to echo with a doubler. If declarer had played the V9, concealing the V2, Rodriguez

would have been forced to guess the distribution.

When Rodriguez continued with a second heart, declarer played the V6, a doubtful decision because good players usually duck when they hold the Ace unless they hold the Queen as well. Notice that if declarer had played the V7 and subsequently guessed the position of the VA, she could have made ten tricks and won the match!

When I ruffed the VK, some players would have been rattled by the calamitous turn of events. Not I. Most. She won my diamond return and made a very fine, if unsuccessful, attempt to recover. She finessed the QJ. Why? The best hope was to find me with the AQ10x and originally three trumps. To make advantage of that distribution she needed two entries to dummy. That apparently purposeless finesse was a far-sighted play aimed at creating a vital extra entry.

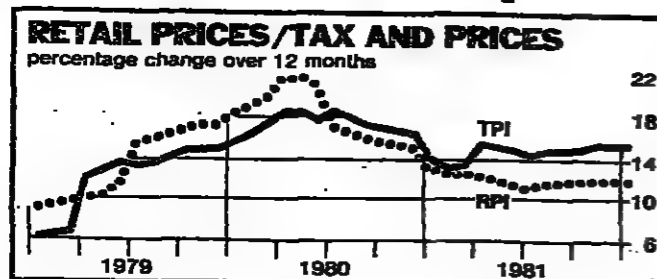
To summarise my final thoughts on the BBC's brave experiment, I cannot improve on the brevity of racing the horses. "Well made, Scope. Slowly into stride. Ran on well. Sure to improve."

## Unit Trust Prices—change on the week this table is published on Wednesday and Saturday—FT change on week 570.5-7.6 (1.3%)

Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week	Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week	Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week	Unit Trust	Current Price	Change on Week
Authorized Unit Trusts											
1000 Overseas Bond	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Bond	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Bond	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Bond	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Equity	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Equity	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Equity	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Equity	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Mixed	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Mixed	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Mixed	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Mixed	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Real Estate	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Real Estate	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Real Estate	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Real Estate	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Commodities	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Commodities	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Commodities	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Commodities	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Hedge	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Hedge	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Hedge	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Hedge	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Insurance	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Insurance	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Insurance	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Insurance	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Diversified	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Diversified	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Diversified	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Diversified	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Global	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Global	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Global	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Global	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Emerging Markets	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Emerging Markets	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Emerging Markets	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Emerging Markets	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Infrastructure	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Infrastructure	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Infrastructure	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Infrastructure	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Natural Resources	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Natural Resources	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Natural Resources	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Natural Resources	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Technology	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Technology	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Technology	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Technology	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Healthcare	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Healthcare	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Healthcare	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Healthcare	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Consumer Goods	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Consumer Goods	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Consumer Goods	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Consumer Goods	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Financial Services	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Financial Services	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Financial Services	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Financial Services	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Media	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Media	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Media	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Media	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Telecommunications	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Telecommunications	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Telecommunications	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Telecommunications	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Energy	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Energy	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Energy	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Energy	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Environmental	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Environmental	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Environmental	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Environmental	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Aerospace	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Aerospace	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Aerospace	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Aerospace	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Defense	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Defense	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Defense	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Defense	100.00	+0.10
1000 Overseas Space	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Space	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Space	100.00	+0.10	1000 Overseas Space	100.00	+0.10

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Index rises 15.6pc



The Government's tax and price index (TPI) has risen 15.6 per cent over the last year. This is the amount by which wages would have to increase to maintain the purchasing power. The TPI measures not only movements in prices (the retail price index rose 10.9 per cent in the last year) but changes in direct taxes as well. It reflects the fact that the Chancellor did not increase personal allowances in line with inflation in his last Budget, as well as the increase in employees' national insurance contributions.

### Ronson still wants ACC

Mr Gerald Ronson said last night that his Heron Corporation was more determined than ever to gain control of Associated Communications Corporation amid reports that ACC directors, headed by Lord Grade, have reaffirmed their backing for rival bidder Mr Robert Holmes a Court, the Australian. Heron thought it had gone most of the way to convincing ACC directors it could meet objections to its bid. But yesterday the directors said they would stick with Mr Holmes a Court with their 60 per cent of the voting shares.

### Pemex to raise \$2,000m

Pemex, the Mexican state oil corporation, is to raise \$2,000m from a group of banks. Half the amount will be used to consolidate short-term issues made last year. It is one of the biggest funding operations the Euromarket has seen.

### EEC seeks hard line on Japan

The EEC Commission wants the community's trade dispute with Japan to be referred to a special panel under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The commission decided yesterday to propose the unprecedented step of invoking Article 23 of the GATT.

### Fewer mortgages

Building society net receipts in January were the lowest since June 2, totalling £356m. This increase of £153m over the previous month was due to a fall in new mortgage lending, which fell to £1.1bn from £1.2bn in December. The fall was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the mortgage rate and a fall in the number of applications.

### Technology move

A new British company, Technology and Innovation Exchange, which brings together inventors of high technology products and financiers, is finalising its plans to expand in the United States.

## MARKET SUMMARY

### Takeovers hold the stage

#### LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 570.5 down 1.7, FT Gilt 65.04 down 0.30, FT All Share 327.11 down 1.82, Bargains 19,021.

Shares involved in takeovers and deals continued to be the centre of attention as the market ended the long, three-week account on a dull note with the FT index closing down 1.7 at 570.5.

After a hectic week, long-dated gilts ended 2 1/2 down with short dated 2 1/2 easier in steady two-way trading and relief at no new lap.

Facilities and distribution group Inter-City Investments leapt from 19 1/2 to 33 1/2 after Carr Sebag picked up a 25.74 per cent stake from the directors and family interests at 10p per share on behalf of Metan Investment Establishment.

Mr Joseph Harris, chairman of Inter-City, said that Metan, a trading company, would be able to provide financial help for expansion and the company has been told that Metan would not increase its stake.

Among leading shares ICI closed unchanged at 348p, ahead of figures later this month, while other leading shares showed losses of between 2p and 6p.

Imperial Group was an exception, up 2 1/2p on 87 1/2p, reflecting Thursday's figures. Pleasurama rose 28p to 37 1/2p on news of the £4.6m Maxims casino acquisition while suggestions that there would be no increase in VAT on package tours closed down 19p to 100p.

First Castle Electronic announced news of a £2.5m

Gareth Davis

#### CURRENCIES

The dollar was firm ahead of the weekly US money supply figures.

#### LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.8400 down 95 points, Index 91.8 unchanged, DM 4.3900, FF 11.1125.

Dollar Index 112.7 up 0.7, DM 2.3847 up 185 pts.

Gold \$378.75 down \$6.06.

#### MONEY MARKETS

Treasury Bill rate rose from 13.57 to 13.78 per cent at the weekly tender. The Bank bought £501m of bills to relieve a £500m market shortage. Its dealing rates were unchanged.

Domestic rates: Base rates 14%, 3-month interbank 14 1/2%, 14 1/2%.

Euro-currency rates: 3 month dollar 16 1/2-16 3/4, 3 month DM 10 1/2-10 3/4, 3 month FF 15 1/2-15 3/4.

#### OTHER EXCHANGES

Hongkong/Hang Seng Index 1,270.04 up 13.47, Tokyo/Nikkei Dow Jones Average 7,690.29 down 70.82.

#### COMMODITIES

A nearby supply tightness buoyed Robusta coffees which were further helped by positive chart readings. March coffee rose by 25s to £1,338.50 a tonne, while the May position fetched £1,317, an increase of £48. These are the highest levels for 18 months. Trading was brisk later in the day when sterling weakened against the dollar, adding more upward pressure to prices.

Copper was quiet and closed almost unchanged from Thursday despite Rudolf Wolff saying in its annual metal review that it would be ruled out. Three months high grade copper closed at £295.50 a tonne.

Nickel fared better, however. Three months ended the day at £3,175 a tonne, the highest since last September. It had reached £3,200 during trading.

## Co-op fears grow as merger fails

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

One of the biggest prospective mergers in the Co-op's history has been called off, scuttling a plan for a South East Co-operative Society, which would have become the second largest retailer in the movement.

Instead, Woolwich-based Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society and South Suburban Co-operative Society, with headquarters in Croydon, will go their separate ways dogged by increasing financial problems.

There have been growing fears within the hard-pressed Co-op movement that unless these two societies merge for strength, either or both may eventually be driven to turn for help to the Manchester-based CRS, the biggest retailer

in the movement, historically has been a rescue service for societies in difficulties.

Royal Arsenal's chief executive, Mr Granville Lewis, in a formal notice announced that the merger had been called off by South Suburban that after six months of talks, Royal Arsenal was disappointed and regretted the decision, it was stated.

The attempt to construct a South East society, taking in much of south London, Berkshire, Surrey, Sussex and Kent, had already suffered a blow earlier last year when the Invicta Co-operative Society, also operating south of the Thames, pulled out of tripartite merger discussions.

But there was pressure on Royal Arsenal and South Suburban still to

join forces because of their escalating trading losses. South Suburban, with a turnover of more than £56m, had a trading loss before tax of £400,000 at the beginning of 1980 followed by an increased deficit of £1.8m at the beginning of 1981.

Royal Arsenal, already the third largest retailer in the Co-op movement with a turnover of more than £160m at the beginning of 1981 had a trading loss of £1.8m after a loss the previous year of £1.6m.

Both societies in recent years have resorted to realise assets such as property to bring them into surplus. Returns by the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the main supplier to the retail societies, have already indicated that in the first half of last year the Co-op's share of the

packaged grocery market has declined. Both Royal Arsenal and South Suburban are likely to have been hit in common with most of the retail societies.

It was after three years of mounting losses that the former London Co-operative Society threw in its lot with CRS at the beginning of last year.

A merger would have offered the chance of rationalization as well as providing greater financial muscle for developing more modern retail outlets. It is believed that South Suburban pulled out of the talks because it seemed unlikely that the necessary majority would be needed among society members who have been forthcoming.

## Whitehall expect fall in inflation as rises slow

By Melvyn Westlake

Price inflation in Britain has now peaked and should slowly decline in the coming months. The year-on-year increase in prices was 12 per cent in January for the third consecutive month.

Price increases have been boosted by the recent exceptional food rise by nearly 8 per cent in January, and accounted for over a third of the 0.6 per cent increase in the retail price index last month.

There is now confidence in Whitehall that inflation is on a downward trend. If seasonal food is excluded, the rise in prices last month was the smallest for 17 months. Had it not been for the bad weather last month, inflation would have resumed the decline that was interrupted last summer by the fall in the value of the pound against the other currencies on the international exchanges.

This push-up in support costs and sent a new wave of price increases rippling through the economy.

The effect of this has been to put the Government's counter-inflation policy back by about a year. The Treasury is now predicting that price increases will be averaging about 10 per cent by the end of this year. But the outcome this year could still be influenced by the measures introduced by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, in his Budget in three weeks.

Public-sector price increases also reflect the generally better picture. Nationalised industry prices are now increasing at an annual rate of 10.9 per cent, compared with 11.1 per cent a month ago. This means that public sector prices are now rising more slowly than prices in general, unlike the situation in the later months of 1981 when nationalised industry price increases were one of the main factors contributing to general inflation.

The Department of Employment reported yesterday that fresh vegetables, milk and meat showed some of the strongest price increases last month. Rises were also reported for newspapers, beer and cigarettes. These increases were partially offset by the withdrawal of some supplementary rate increases for householders and owners of commercial premises, as well as falls in the prices of petrol and many items of clothing.

There are a number of promising indications that the underlying downward trend in inflation will now be resumed. Wholesale prices are now rising more slowly, and the rate of increase in industry's raw material and fuel costs has also turned down. More importantly, wage settlements are now running at a much lower level.

## Upsurge in dollar knocks sterling

By John Whitmore

The dollar closed the week strongly on foreign exchange markets as dealers took up positions ahead of the weekly money supply figures.

It was also boosted by speculation that the Federal Reserve might choose the long holiday weekend to announce a rise in discount rate if the money supply figures are bad.

In European trading, the dollar quickly rose to DM2.3885 yesterday morning before easing back to close at DM2.3947, a net gain of 1.85 pence on the day and almost 4 pence on the week.

The pound also suffered from the dollar's strength, dipping to \$1.8330 at one stage. It closed a net 95 points down at \$1.8400.

The loss of almost 2 cents on the week takes the pound back down to the levels ruling late last October. However, sterling's value against a basket of major currencies remains firm.

With Eurodollar interest rates back above the 16 per cent level, United Kingdom money markets have become increasingly cautious this week.

Most period rates have risen by about 1/4 per cent. At yesterday's weekly Treasury Bill tender the average rate of discount at which 91 day bills were allotted rose from 13.57 to 13.78 per cent.

The Bank of England, however, continues to help keep the level of interest rates reasonably steady through its dealing operations with the discount houses. Yesterday it gave £501m of assistance in response to a forecast liquidity shortage of £500m. Its dealing rates remained unchanged.

Concern over dollar interest rates saw government stocks and shares both drift lower. The FT 30-share index fell 1.7 to 570.5, making a fall on the week of 8.3.



The lion at MGM—Mr Kirk Kerkorian, the Las Vegas financier

## Fade-out for the dream makers

By Ivor Davies, Hollywood, Feb 12

World industry is facing a hard time and Hollywood, despite its illusion of opulence and plenty, is suffering badly with the rest.

Despite the fact that traditionally during recession and depression escapism entertainment is at a premium, somehow this time Hollywood seems to be in the same boat as Sir Freddie Laker, John De Lorean and the Detroit car industry.

At MGM studios, where they have been dream making longer than anyone else, the harsh light of reality is beginning to penetrate even into the dark corners of the sound stages. This week what appeared to be a simple announcement of a change at the top at MGM/United Artists, the conglomerate formed by the merger of the two film companies last May, was just the tip of the iceberg.

What is happening is that Mr Kirk Kerkorian, the Vegas financier, MGM's principal stockbroker with fifty-four per cent of the company, has brought in Mr Frank Rothman, an entertainment lawyer with one of America's most prestigious and powerful showbusiness law firms, — Whyman, Bautzer, Rothman, Kuchel and Silbert — to ride herd on the creative heads of the studios.

Under the new structure both MGM chairman and chief executive officer Mr Frank Rosenfeld, 59, and his United Artists counterpart Mr David Begelman 60, will answer to Mr Rothman.

MGM, like many another studio this past year, has had a near disastrous string of flops. Apart from Superman Two, Raiders of the Lost Ark, and Arthur, there have been few successes.

MGM in particular, under Begelman before he switched to United Artists in October, spent heavily on Rich and Famous, starring Candice

Bergen and Jacqueline Bisset, all The Marbles, with Peter Falk, the Jack Lemmon Walter Matthau Comedy Buddy Buddy and the \$20m Herb Ross musical Pennies From Heaven, all of which failed to make music at the box office.

In addition, MGM spent \$380m last July to purchase United Artists, which included a \$250m cash payment, increasing MGM's bank debt to almost \$600m. That debt rose again because of the big film production programme launched under the Begelman reign.

A payment of \$109m on the purchase of United Artists is due on May 14 and rumour has it that the studio, with huge cash flow problems, has trouble meeting it.

MGM is not alone in its predicament. The whole of Hollywood is in a state of flux. Box office revenues are down nearly 10 per cent and almost weekly multi-million dollar film companies are being taken over and bid for.

There was the much publicised Coca Cola offer to purchase Columbia Pictures for more than \$750m. Last year the Denver tycoon Mr Marvin Davis paid a similar amount for Twentieth Century Fox Studios, this week Orion Pictures bought a controlling interest in Filmways, and in January a group of film-makers, including producer Norman Lear and impresario Jerry Perenchio, purchased Auco Embassy Pictures for \$25m.

A significant clue to the cash difficulties at MGM was visible recently when the studio appeared a mite eager to claim the \$15m insurance payoff for the movie Brainstorm which had shut down in November due to the death of its star Natalie Wood.

Lloyd's of London, however, insisted that the film be

completed, so that even if it should make money eventually the company will not see any of it for some time.

New man Rothman, like Kerkorian who put him there, a low key operator, has taken pains to give all the appearance of a smooth transition aimed at unifying MGM when stockholders officially approve the merger in the next few months.

Rothman, who says he took the job to capitalize on the "revolution in movie software" will concentrate on mining the explosive market in video cassettes and cable TV.

He has also been careful to try to play down talk of the studio being in financial difficulties, declaring that lenders "are not giving us any trouble".

MGM is putting on a happy face about its newest products, although one of them, Cannery Row, Based on John Steinbeck's novel, is already getting lukewarm reviews.

However, they did get off to a promising start this year with Alan Parker's Shoot The Moon, with Diane Keaton and Albert Finney, and there is optimism over the Julie Andrews musical Victor, and a new Stephen Spielberg picture, a horror film called Poltergeist.

The business of Hollywood is creating fantasies so its not surprising perhaps that for a long time even the people in charge of the balance sheets have had difficulty facing reality.

The cold wind of change is blowing studios away left and right, and this year could be the end of the dream for MGM. If the company's Lion is to be returned to full throated roar, the studio has to recapture the art of making films that people want to see.

## LME acts to beat the tin squeeze

By Michael Prest

Officials of the London Metal Exchange have taken more steps to avert the squeeze in the tin market, which threatens to develop in the next fortnight. Dealers have been asked to give full details of their tin positions, and the LME committee has obtained assurances that physical tin will be made available.

The committee said yesterday that they have been asked to prepare statements of their positions on the LME on February 17. The statements should be handed in two days later. Firms are also requested to give the size of their holdings of tin in warehouses or in transit on February 17.

Firms will not be asked to say when they acquired their holdings or give details of their sales and purchases of tin. Nevertheless, the information should enable the LME committee to identify any delivery problems. A similar survey last month revealed the LME to take these as dates on which speculators who went short last year could face difficulty in meeting their obligations.

This is why, in an unusual statement yesterday, the LME committee said that it had obtained assurances that physical tin would be available to shorts. The committee also stressed that the £120 daily limit on the premium that could be charged for failure to meet delivery contracts would not interfere with price movements.

Senior Malaysian politicians have criticized the LME for tampering with the market. The problems which have faced the LME since last July of a heavy buyer or group of buyers, believed to be linked to tin producers.

Tin prices have risen to record heights and cash prices are higher than forward ones. Cash tin closed at £8,730 a tonne yesterday while three months metal was £7,855.

## Shell loses £24m oil theft claim

By Drew Johnston

Shell International Petroleum yesterday lost its £24m insurance claim against Lloyd's underwriters over the theft of a cargo of oil carried by the scuttled supertanker Salem. The Appeal Court reversed a High Court ruling that Lloyd's should settle Shell's full claim.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said the cargo was not "taken at sea", and was not therefore covered by Shell's marine insurance policy. He described the theft as part of a fraud whose perpetrators had never been caught.

The Salem, a 214,000-ton ship formerly known as the South Sun, was scuttled off Senegal, West Africa, in January 1980. The court held that the insurers, represented in the case by Mr Antony Gibbs, a Lloyd's name holder, were liable only for 15,840 tons still on board when the tanker was scuttled. The value of this residue is estimated at £2.5m and was covered by a clause insuring against loss by "perils of the sea".

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds	14%
C. Hoare & Co	14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

\* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 up to £50,000 12% £50,000 and over

## Researcher to concentrate on technology Sinclair signs computers deal with Timex

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

Mr Clive Sinclair has given the Timex Corporation an exclusive licence to use his technology and manufacture and market Sinclair personal computers in North America.

The deal proves that the 41-year-old entrepreneur and inventor means what he said when he set up Sinclair Research in 1979: that he would concentrate on technological innovation rather than mass-marketing and manufacturing — learning from the mistakes of his previous consumer electronics ventures in the 1970s.

Worldwide sales of the ZX81 personal computer, which Sinclair Research launched last March, have just passed 300,000 making the £69 machine the best-selling computer in terms of volume. The company is already selling 15,000 units a month on the United States by mail order, Mr Sinclair said yesterday.

Timex's retailing strength in the United States — with 170,000 outlets and half of the American market for watches — should boost Sinclair sales severalfold. Under the licensing agreement all personal computers that Timex sells in North America will bear both the



Clive Sinclair: learning from past mistakes

Sinclair and Timex names, and Sinclair will receive a five per cent royalty whether the computers are sold by Timex or by other subcontractors depend on Sinclair.

Mr Sinclair intends the company, which is 95 per cent owned by himself, to remain lean and research-oriented because we have very this management skills and very high technological skills". He is to set up a fourth research laboratory, in Winchester, to develop semiconductor technology. The third research centre, in Exeter, is working on a battery-powered electric car which Mr Sinclair hopes to unveil in the first quarter of 1984.

Mr Sinclair maintains that his television represents a genuine innovation — unlike the pocket TV which Sony announced last month. Yesterday he called the £130 Japanese product "a pathetic joke".

Timex already assembles the ZX81 at its Dundee factory under a contract from Sinclair Research that is quite separate from the new licensing agreement.

Mr Sinclair said yesterday that his firm's turnover is running at £30m a year — against £4.65m in the first full financial year to March 31, 1981. In that year pre-tax profits were £1.12m — he refused to reveal current profitability except to say that it was very healthy.

Yet Sinclair Research directly employs only 35 people. About 500 jobs at Timex, Ferranti (which makes electronic chips for the ZX81) and other subcontractors depend on Sinclair.

Mr Sinclair intends the company, which is 95 per cent owned by himself, to remain lean and research-oriented because we have very this management skills and very high technological skills". He is to set up a fourth research laboratory, in Winchester, to develop semiconductor technology. The third research centre, in Exeter, is working on a battery-powered electric car which Mr Sinclair hopes to unveil in the first quarter of 1984.

## Portfolio service

Investors with a minimum of £10,000 may be interested in Schroders' new Unit Trust Portfolio Management Service. It will structure personal assets into international portfolios which will be managed on a discretionary basis. Investors with more than £20,000 will receive a full monitoring service, including half-yearly reports and valuations, and will be charged a management fee every six months of 0.25% of the value of the portfolio.

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## The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'g	Gross Div	Yld %	Actual	P/E	Fully Paid
124	100	98	ABT Hedges 10% CULS	124	+1	10.0	8.1	—	—	—
75	62	60	Airsprung Group	70	—	4.7	6.7	11.1	15.4	—
51	33	31	Armitage & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.7	8.3	—
205	187	180	Bardon Hill	204	—	9.7	4.8	9.9	9.9	12.1
104	77	75	Deborah Services	77	—	5.0	7.8	3.8	7.2	—
130	97	95	Frank Horsell	130	—	6.4	4.9	11.7	24.1	—
81	39	37	Frederick Parker	81	+1	1.7	2.1	35.2	—	—
76	46	44	George Blair	51	+1	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	91	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4	—
105	100	98	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—	—
113	94	92	Jackson Group	94	—	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7	—
130	108	106	James Burrough	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2	10.3	—
234	250	248	Robert Jenkins	254	—	31.3	12.3	3.5	9.0	—
59	51	49	Scrutons "A"	56	—	5.3	9.5	8.6	8.0	—
222	154	152	Torday & Carlisle	164	—	10.7	6.5	5.3	9.8	—
15	10	10	Twialock Ltd	134 <sup>1</sup>	+ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	62	Twialock 15% ULS	77	+1	15.0	19.5	—	—	—
44	27	27	Unilock Holdings	27	—	3.0	—	—	—	—
213	75	73	Walter Alexander	73 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	-2	8.6	8.8	8.8	8.8	—
203	102	100	W. S. Yeates	104	+1	13.1	5.8	4.2	8.1	—
Prices now available on Prestel page 48146										

# Ouiet end to account

**\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

7

FAMILY MONEY

# Man from Hambro with a case for unit trusts

This week's news that Hambro Life has been given the nod by the Department of Trade to sell unit trusts will strike terror into the hearts, not to mention the pockets, of any household who has ever had a pushy uninvited insurance salesman. Facing his marketing muscles on the front doorstep.

The move has also divided the unit trust industry into two camps. Those like Save and Prosper, who will follow suit — perhaps because they cannot afford not to — and those who think it will be destructive to the image of an industry. They believe the industry has generally avoided the kind of bad publicity which has dogged the life insurance industry.

On the sales front the unit trust industry had been far more carefully regulated than its life insurance cousins. There can be no direct selling to investors.

The life insurance salesman, on the other hand is allowed to sell door-to-door — making the "cold call" — a most inappropriate term as the hot shot salesmen usually arrive just as you get into a nice warm bath.

Says Tim Miller, a director of the Framlington group of unit trusts: "We have sweated for years under a

tight set of rules and conventions. The insurance industry is relatively loosely regulated. I cannot see how any company will be able to police its sales force over unit trust sales."

The arrangements required by the Department of Trade are stringent. Only Hambro Life's top 800 salesmen will be able to sell unit trusts. The salesman must not initiate discussion about unit trusts. He must wait for the customer to ask.

There then has to be a follow up meeting requested by the customer and only on that second contact can a sale of units be made.

Hambro managing director Syd Lipworth says: "Our rules are stringent. Our controls are excellent. The investor will benefit from having a wider choice of products."

Others are more cynical. David Pope, managing director of Crescent Fund Managers says: "This drives a coach and horses through the unit trust rules. It opens the floodgates to all sorts of possible abuses. I am staggered that the Department of Trade thinks that a highly-motivated, highly-trained life insurance salesman will restrain himself from offering unit trusts to customers

along with his other products at the same time."

Professor Jim Gower at the Department of Trade must be surprised as well since the DOT's move seems to directly contradict the recommendations of his recent report *Review of Investor Protection*.

Discussing this with members of the life insurance industry provided an interesting insight into the art of sales patter.

"Well Professor Gower recommended that unit trusts could be sold in the same way as insurance," claims one party. Well, that was not the point. But what was? What Professor Gower actually said was: "If door-to-door sales of life policies should continue to be allowed the practice should be restricted to straightforward life policies and not permitted in the case of bonds and certainly not to be extended to sales of other securities."

Professor Gower does not seem to be in favour of anything being sold directly to the public. Paul Bateman, marketing director of Save and Prosper says: "Our insurance salesmen are to be allowed to sell units as from next month. We have cleared out arrangements with the Department of Trade. It

makes sense for our people to be able to sell both bonds and unit trusts."

Since the changes in the tax rules on unit trusts they have become more attractive than bonds in many cases. It's silly that a salesman can sell them a bond when really a unit trust would suit them better."

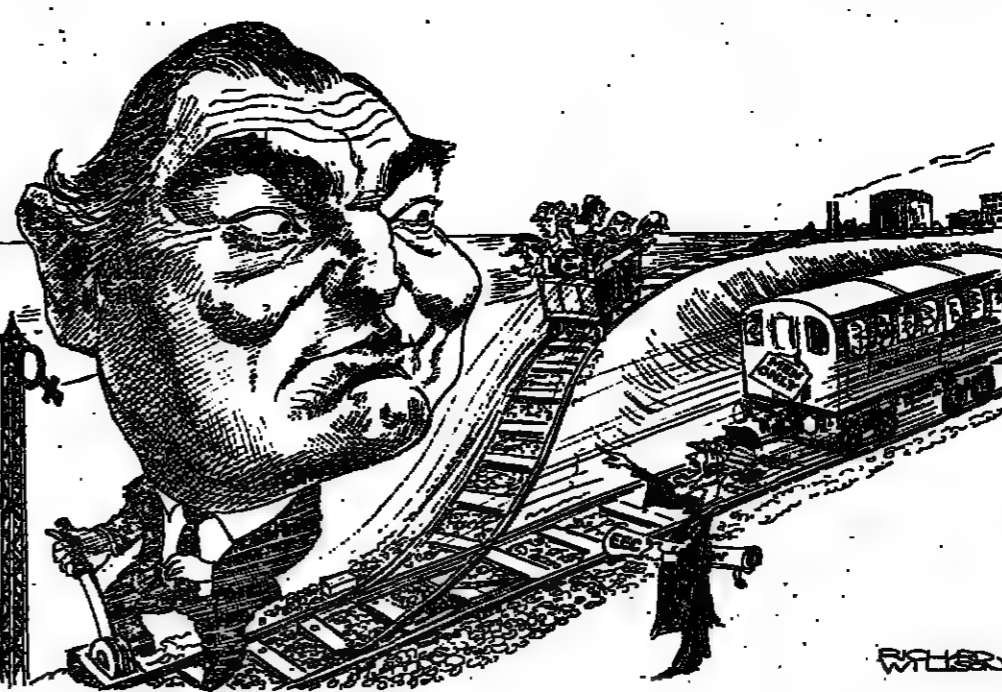
Admittedly the confused regulations about sales of investments are silly, but we must wait to see what form the changes, if they come in the light of the Gower report, will take.

Many people were expecting them to be more stringent, not less. Paul Jennings of M&G says: "I think it is astonishing that the Department of Trade is letting this happen in the light of the Gower report. Personally I feel it is the wrong way to sell units."

It is indeed difficult to see the distinction between a door-to-door and door-to-door selling as against an unsolicited introduction and a follow up meeting.

Since so many of the life insurance groups jumping on the bandwagon believe that the rules as presently constituted are senseless it does not encourage much faith that they will be observed.

Margaret Drummond



## Sir Peter sidetracked

Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, now has another reason for feeling downhearted this week. If he called up Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, they could commiserate. The reason is that the European Court has just judged British Rail to have been guilty of sex discrimination — and in so doing, reversed a previous decision by Lord Denning, and, hopefully opened the door to equal treatment of the sexes in pension benefits.

Sir Peter should not, treat the decision as a defeat, but as an opportunity. The triumph of Mrs Eileen Garland, a BR accounts clerk, is a lesson to other parties engaged in a long-running dispute — a lesson that persistence pays.

Mrs Garland complained that when she retired, her perks would be less than for a male employee. After retirement, all British Rail workers, can travel at 1/4 fare for ordinary journeys — and free for many of them, including all European trips. There was no quibble about that. But while the concession is extended to wives and dependent children of retired male employees, it is not given to husbands and dependent children of retired female employees.

Mrs Garland managed to persuade the Equal Opportunities Commission to back her case at an Industrial Tribunal — and lost. She appealed to the Employment Appeal Tribunal — and won. British Rail in turn appealed to the Court of Appeal and defeated Mrs Garland, who was refused leave to appeal to the House of Lords.

Despite this seemingly final setback, she managed to persuade the Lords to hear the case, and they sent it to the European Court at Luxembourg for a preliminary ruling. Last Tuesday she heard that she had won. While the case has to go back to the Lords, there is little doubt that the conclusion of the case will be in her favour.

Much of the debate turned on whether the benefits were in connection with retirement. If they were, argued British Rail, the Sex Discrimination Act excluded matters relating to retirement, and it was not liable. The European Court decision confirms that European law within the same profession, after retirement, which relate to work before retirement, must not discriminate against women.

While there are not many perks like this which apply to

other female employees, the decision is a landmark in discrimination law. In particular, it gives fresh hope to the family of Catherine Stockton, a doctor who worked in the Orkneys. When she died last December, aged 43, after a long and painful illness, it was revealed that the NHS superannuation Scheme which gives widows benefits to the survivors of male doctors, does not give equivalent widows benefits to the families of female doctors. Mrs Garland's persistence gives the opportunity to Eric Stockton to claim that he is entitled to a widow's pension by right — and this latest decision means he has every chance of success.

The decision follows similar judgments in recent months against Lloyds Bank, Legal and General Assurance and the Prudential. It also gives new hope to both men and women who feel that unequal retirement ages discriminate against them, particularly where redundancy is involved. There is little doubt that Mrs Garland's persistence has begun a new era in the pursuit of women's rights in Britain.

Robin Ellison

## Discrimination by health insurers is challenged

Jennifer Pinder is a self-employed dentist in her middle thirties. She is one of a growing number of self-supporting professional women working on equal terms with men who are questioning the insurance companies' practice of charging them more for permanent health cover.

A few weeks ago the mighty Prudential was forced by one woman customer to withdraw a permanent health policy after it was agreed in court that its policy of paying men higher benefits than women for the same premium infringed the Sex Discrimination Act. Unfortunately, the Prudential, along with the vast majority of insurance companies, still loads subscriptions against women by anything from a quarter to a half as much as they charge men.

Ms Pinder has a complicated two-tier permanent health policy. She is covered for up to £144 a week through the Dentists' Provident Society, which is a friendly society that covers the insurance needs of dentists exclusively.

The Dentists' Provident has a "top up" arrangement with the Friends' Provident for £50 a week. Under the DPS policy, she pays exactly the same for permanent health cover as a male colleague. But the Friends' Provident charges women 50 per cent more than men. She asks why there is discrimination by one insurer and not another within the same package.

Mr Leslie Hubbard, secretary of the Dentists' Provident says: "We have always accepted female dentists on the same basis as men. In the early days there were few women in this field but the numbers are now growing quickly."

"Dental surgeons are highly motivated people who do not go off sick at the drop

of a hat. We cannot of course, dictate to friends' Provident what it should do about premiums."

Ms Pinder has, over the years, complained to the insurance companies about the way they charge her more. She has received the stock response — women have worse health records, they take more time off work and are generally considered a poorer risk.

"They just quote a lot of actuarial statistics at me but looking around at the people I know in my profession, the women seem to take no more time off than the men," said Ms Pinder.

"In my practice there are both women and men. Two men dentists I know have been off work for prolonged periods because of accident or sickness but the women have not. Women generally have fewer heart attacks, road accidents and a lower incidence of alcoholism and other related illnesses. Pregnancy is excluded from these policies anyway."

The sort of questions asked by Ms Pinder and many other women make insurance companies take cover behind their well-worn and sometimes outdated — morbidity tables. But the insurance companies will also admit there may be plenty of non-medical reasons why women take more time off work than men, such as caring for sick children for instance.

There is also a feeling that

because many women do boring jobs there is less incentive for them to work through minor ailments. As Ms Pinder points out, these latter reasons do not affect the women in her profession.

"Dentists are reasonably well paid and have nannies to look after their children," she says. All the women dentists I know are enthusiastic about their jobs. There is no evidence to show that within the same profession, women are worse risks than men. But the insurance companies do not recognise this."

Insurance companies operate different rates for different types of employment. A steeply graded scale of rates would expect to pay more than a white collar worker. Jennifer Pinder wants to take legal action against the insurance companies to force them to demonstrate that women in her profession are a worse risk than men and so justify their higher premiums.

"As a dentist, I am not discriminated against at work but the insurance is an irritant because I am single and self-employed. I have to be insured against illness or accidents that would prevent me from working. I am paying £353 a year in permanent health policies, which have no tax relief. It is expensive and for no reason why I should be paying more for it than my male colleagues."

## MONEY TALK

### Fund to monitor recovery stocks

Allied Hambro has launched a new United States fund to invest in smaller growth companies. The American Special Situations Fund will look for recovery stocks, emerging growth companies and technological enterprises in the United States market.

Despite the rather poor performance of the leading American stock market indices over the past few years smaller growth companies have done well. The Allied Hambro American Special Situations Fund is offered at 25p. Minimum investment is £250.

### Expatriate help

To look after his investments, the average expatriate really needs a grasp of international markets, currencies, exchange controls (where they apply) and taxation, as well as the time to manage his portfolio of securities. London stockbrokers, Capel Cure Myers, aims to offer an impartial and constant portfolio management service and comprehensive tax advisory service for expatriates. To take the weight off his shoulders, the minimum portfolio CCM will accept is £5,000, which will be invested in specialist offshore funds. But you can start with an initial investment of £1,000 provided you are prepared to make further investments of £1,000 until the £5,000 is reached.

### Recovery fund

Unit Trust managers, Perpetual, is launching its third fund, the Worldwide Recovery Fund, at the end of this month. Its Income and Growth funds have been among the top performers since they were launched and came 16 and 47 respectively out of more than 500 trusts in the performance table for 1981. The new fund will aim for maximum capital growth and will be invested in a range of worldwide companies which, for one reason or another, have been temporarily out of favour with investors. Perpetual says the companies will have to have exceptional recovery prospects but with this high risk/reward ratio, the performance could be volatile.

### Policy launched

Norwich Union has launched a new "Declaration Linked" policy giving cover for loss of income suffered by business owners as a result of a disaster such as a fire. The first premium is based on estimated earnings for the financial year nearest to his first year's period of insurance.

A declaration of earnings is made six months from the end of the year to make the calculation correct. If earnings turn out to be less than calculated, up to 50 per cent of the initial premium will be repaid — if they turn out to be more, an additional premium will be charged.

"Declaration Linked" can be taken out as a separate policy irrespective of where the businessman's other insurances are. As the premium and cover are fully adjustable, the risk of a reduced claim payment through underestimation of earnings is avoided.

### Sound investment

Following the recent fall in interest rates, Crown Life has reduced the rate offered on its 5 year guaranteed income bond by 1/4 per cent to 11 per cent. However, applications received before February 12, subject to a maximum of £2.5m being received, will be met at the old rate of 11.75 per cent. This is a single premium endowment policy with a guaranteed cash bonus payable each year and represents sound investment value in current market conditions.

## Lure of the zero-coupon bond

The ink was barely dry on our last article about zero-coupon bonds (*The Times*, January 25) than learned readers were pointing out that these apparently attractive investments are fraught with tax problems. Further investigation indeed confirms that British private investors should be wary.

But first, the bonds themselves. A zero-coupon bond is simply one which carries no coupon. The borrower does not pay interest; instead the lender buys the bond at well below its par value. Discounts are currently about 75 per cent. The lender makes a profit on the difference between the purchase price and the redemption price paid by the borrower.

In times such as these when interest rates are very high — and there are widespread fears that they will go still higher — even prime borrowers may have to offer yields of 16 per cent or more to attract investors. The

alternative of offering what looks like a capital gain rather than income from interest is therefore attractive to corporate treasurers.

A few zero-coupon issues were offered last year, but the market has boomed since early January. Borrowers, mainly American corporations and utilities, have issued paper with a nominal value of \$5,000m, although the amount raised has been \$1,400m. At present seven zero coupon issues are available: two from General Electric and one each from Caterpillar Tractor, Gaz de France, R. J. Reynolds, Baker International and Sears Roebuck.

American corporations have dominated the market because under United States tax law they can set a notional interest rate on zero coupon bonds against income. This improves cash flow, an important consideration at the moment because many American companies

have borrowed heavily at high short-term rates.

Leaving the tax question aside for the moment, investors enjoy two prime benefits. First, the return on a zero coupon bond held to maturity is known from the minute it is bought. The only drawback is the company's ability to pay in 10 years' time. Investors are therefore safest with high quality borrowers, such as those offering zero coupon bonds at present.

Secondly, zero coupon bonds can do better than straight bonds carrying a coupon. Dupont 14 1/2 per cent 1988, for example, yields 15.45 per cent if priced at 96, on the conventional assumption that each annual coupon is reinvested at 15.45 per cent. But if interest rates fall, so does the average annual yield to maturity. In that case the 15.12 per cent offered by Dupont's recent zero coupon bond due in 1990 is more profitable.

But that, of course, depends on the tax treatment. So far many tax authorities around the world — perhaps a little surprised at the flood of issues — have simply said they will wait and see. Inland Revenue says it has not issued a guidance notice to inspectors on zero coupon bonds and that it will study

each case as and when it arises.

One widely-held interpretation, however, is that under the terms of the Taxes Act 1980 zero coupon issues will be treated as discounts, the gains on which are liable to income tax at a top rate of 75 per cent, including investment income surcharge.

The implication is that there is no advantage in selling such bonds before redemption.

At the same time, by a legislative quirk the Taxes Act 1980 does not cover losses on discounts, so opinion is that such losses can only be offset against capital gains, at a maximum offset rate of 30 per cent. Those believing that gains on deep discount bonds will be treated as capital gains in the future appear to be in a minority.

Despite the uncertainty surrounding the tax position — and it is possible that tax legislation could change in different places over the longish life of a bond — the number of British investors likely to be affected is small, if only because Eurobond investment is a rich man's game.

Mike Prest

## The Early Bird out to catch your interest

A novel account which pays investors in advance was launched this week by the Norwich Building Society. Its Early Bird Account calculates interest from the date of the initial deposit but the interest is paid 14 days after the opening of the account, instead of at the end of the half-year.

Thereafter, half-yearly interest is made within a fortnight of January 31 and July 31. This ensures the interest is available much earlier to take advantage of sale bargains, holiday deposits and special discounts. It can, of course, be reinvested. The minimum sum on this account is £500 and the maximum £20,000 (or £40,000 in a joint account). Accounts can be opened from the age of seven.

The Norwich Building Society has offices mostly in Norfolk but also in Blackpool, Lincoln and York. Its head office is St Andrew's House, Norwich NR2 4TR (tel. 0603 60081).

This new scheme works in favour of the consumer in clearly indicating the true rates of interest that are offered, but how many other investments are so clear? Whilst the Consumer Credit Act makes it a requirement to state the true rates when money is borrowed, it is not time that a similar statute covered investors in other financial media?

The rate will vary whenever there is a general change in the society's rates and an adjustment will then be made to the interest payment for the next half year. The only occasion when interest is not paid in advance is when the initial interest is under £20. It is then added to the sum withdrawn at the end of the first full half year period.

Whilst the Early Bird Account is not designed for frequent withdrawals, the society permits occasional ones "on demand". If a withdrawal coincides with the half-year end, it incurs no loss of interest. At other times, interest on the sum withdrawn will be reclaimed at a 10.25 per cent per annum levy.

Anticipating demand, the society has printed a guide on the issue. It is certainly likely to solve short-term cash flow as a £10,000 investment would pay almost £500 (actually £487.50) after only 14 days.

Conal Gregory

## Tax information is free

And very useful they are. Accountants Peat Marwick Mitchell for example produce an excellent range of booklets, all available free on request from any of the firm's offices.

A full list of publications is available on request and the booklets can be obtained by post from The Library, Professional Practice Department, Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co, 1 Puddle Dock Blackfriars, London EC4V 3PD.

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## FAMILY MONEY MARKET

### Banks

Current account — no interest paid. Deposit accounts — Barclays 12 per cent Midland, Lloyds, and Natwest 11 1/2 per cent, seven days notice required for withdrawals. For sums of £10,000 or more rate fixed for the term. Fixed-term deposits — 1 month 14 per cent, 3 and 6 months, 13 1/2 per cent. Rates quoted by Barclays. Other banks may differ.

### Money funds

Simco 7-day fund, 14.22 per cent; UDT Average Rate Deposit Fund, 14.25 per cent; Simco dollar fund, 14.68 per cent; interest paid without deduction of tax. Further details from Simco (01-236 0233). Tyndall (0272-732241). UDT (scheme now closed to new investment).

### National Savings Bank

Ordinary accounts — interest 5 per cent, first £70 of interest tax-free. Investment Account — 15 per cent, interest paid without deduction of tax, one month's notice of withdrawal, maximum investment £200,000. "Reducing" (scheme now closed to new investment).

### National Savings Index-linked certificates

Maximum investment £5,000, return tax-free and linked to changes in the retail prices index. 4 per cent bonus if held full five years to maturity. Cash value of £100 certificates purchased in March 1977, £184.17 including 4 per cent bonus.

### National Savings certificates — 23rd issue

Return totally free of all taxes, equivalent to an annual interest rate over the five year term of 10.5 per cent, maximum investment £5,000.

### Building societies

Ordinary share accounts — 9.75 per cent. Term shares — 1 to 5 years, between 0.5 pc and 2 pc over the BSA recommended ordinary share rate depending on the term. Regular savings schemes — 1.25 pc over BSA recommended ordinary share rate. Rates quoted above are those most commonly offered. Individual building societies may quote different rates. Interest on all accounts paid net of basic rate tax, not reclaimable by non-taxpayers.

### Local authority yearling bonds

12-month fixed rate investments, interest 14 1/2 pc basic rate tax deducted at source (can be reclaimed by non-taxpayers), minimum investment £1,000, purchased through stockbroker or bank.

### Local authority town hall bonds

Fixed term, fixed rate investments, interest quoted gross (basic rate tax deducted at source reclaimable by non-taxpayers). Best offers: 1 year, Kingston Upon Hull 13 1/2 pc; 2 years, Kirkcaldy 14 1/2 pc; 3 years, Barnsley 14 1/2 pc; 4-5

years, Knowsley 14 1/2 pc; 6-7 years, Hereford and Worcester 15 pc; 8 years, Knowsley 14 1/2 pc; 9-10 years, Reading 14 1/2 pc. Further details available from Chartered Institute of Public Finance Loans Bureau (01-828 7855, after 3 pm). See also on Prestel no 24808.

### Finance for industry

Fixed-term, fixed-rate investments of between 3 and 10 years, interest paid half-yearly without deduction of tax: 3-4 years, 13 1/2 pc; 5-6 years, 13 1/2 pc; 7 years, 13 1/2 pc; 8-9 years, 14 pc; 10 years, 14 1/2 pc. Further information from FFI 91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 (01-928 782).

### Finance house deposits (UDT)

Fixed-term, fixed-rate deposits, interest paid without deduction of tax. For sums of between £5,000 and £50,000: 6 months, 14 pc; 1 year, 14 1/2 pc; 2 years, 14 1/2 pc.

### Foreign currency deposits\*

Interest paid without deduction of tax.

1 day 7-days notice

	1 day	7-days notice
US dollar	13% p.a.	13 1/2% p.a.
Yen (2 days)	2 1/2% p.a.	2 1/2% p.a.
French Franc	10 1/2% p.a.	1 1/2% p.a.
Swiss Franc	1 1/2% p.a.	1 1/2% p.a.

\*Rates quoted by Midland Bank — other banks may differ.



Football: the gates open for Chelsea both at home and away

## Paisley sticks to the same pattern

By Stuart Jones

Football Correspondent

The club who have won two of the last three FA Cup rounds today, Tottenham Hotspur, are expected to be the only team appearing at Wembley in the League Cup Final: Leicester City and Chelsea await fitness tests on players, who need "miracles" to play them; and Ipswich Town and West Bromwich Albion are stretched to the limit by injuries.

Remarkably, four of the last 16 survivors are in the hands of caretaker managers—Aston Villa, Crystal Palace, Oxford United and Grimsby Town.

To complete the picture, half of the eight ties are staged in London, the other half in the Midlands. It is doubtful if matters will be so neatly split at the end of the day, as league positions count for nothing in the Cup, and underdogs tend to rip the form-book to shreds and those who have nothing to lose often win.

No team in the country, though, can expect to beat Liverpool, the competition's favourites, at present. Unbeaten this year, they had conceded only two goals until their defence relaxed in the League Cup win over Ipswich in midweek. Liverpool needs only to change the date at the top of his team sheet for the seventh successive time.

Liverpool are not accustomed to performing in front of 35,000 spectators which Chelsea hope to welcome to their biggest crowd for three years—at Stamford Bridge. The gates will be open at 12.30 and all are warned to go there early. The receipts are certain to break the club record and may even double the previous highest figure of £70,000. The last visitors to attract a crowd of 40,000 in a League match in March, 1979, were Liverpool.

The previous season Chelsea, newcomers to the first division, knocked Liverpool out in the third round of the Cup with a 4-2 win at home, only to fall in the fifth round to Orient. Now they themselves have embarked on a successful run, losing only

once in their last 14 games, but Burnstead, an important cog in their wheel, is still in need of a miraculous cure.

Haard, Ricardo Villa's replacement and Tottenham's hero in their League Cup win over West Bromwich, is doubtful for the home tie against Aston Villa. Roberto and Archibald are ready to come in should Haard not be risked. Tottenham's tightest grip on three cups, are undefeated in their last 22 cup matches.

Villa (the team) are managed for the second time by Tony Barton after the sudden departure of Ron Saunders. He brings Morley back into the squad of 13 and Blair is likely to be omitted from the side that held Southampton, the League leaders, on Wednesday. Shaw begins his comeback in the reserves but it may be too late.

Roy Barry, another temporary manager, returns with his charges, Oxford, to the former club. Coventry City, for whom he made 83 appearances, Oxford, the current remnants of the third division, make two changes and will be weakened by the absence of Shortton and Jones. Coventry also make two tactical alterations will be strengthened, as if they needed to be, by the presence of Francis, who signed for £150,000 yesterday, and Dwyer.

Ipswich seem to be able to do nothing but make changes. Already without Butcher and Thijssen, Ipswich's chances of recovering from injury are as remote as Osman's and Marner have been ordered to rest for a fortnight. Even so, they will have an operation which would lift his hopes of playing in Spain.

Dwyer flew back from a youth tournament in Italy to start in the attack against an unchanged Shrewsbury Town.

Shrewsbury, too, have a lengthy injury list that now includes Bateson, Whitehead, Jol, Monaghan and Brown. Lewis, a stocky 16-year-old, may be drafted in for his first taste of the Cup against Norwich City, for whom



Will Chelsea bring a smile to manager Neal's face?

Jack is fit enough to attempt to maintain his record of scoring in every round.

O'Neill, Leicester City's Northern Ireland international, decided on the eve of their meeting with Watford to hand in a transfer request. "I want to move to a first division club before the World Cup," he said. "I am a professional footballer and I want to play at that level."

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## FA lift away games ban on Chelsea supporters

One of the season's more intriguing features, Chelsea v the Football Association in the Chancery Division of the High Court, was lifted off yesterday.

When the FA lifted their ban on the second division club's supporters attending away matches, Chelsea have agreed to implement "certain new measures" aimed at controlling supporters at away games.

Chelsea's vice-chairman, David Mears, said yesterday: "Obviously we do not wish to reveal the ideas we have agreed with the FA and the police—that we will have a ban on supporters with the club who are due to visit."

The FA statement announcing the lifting of the ban and the ending of the "alibi" ruling for Chelsea away games, said the decision had been taken after talks between both parties and hearing in mind the difficulty in applying the sanction and the inconvenience caused to the home team.

The ban finally proved unworkable last Saturday, when 3,000 Chelsea supporters travelled to Watford and the Watford police and the local police asked the club to admit them to prevent possible trouble in the town.

The Watford police, Eddie Plumley, said: "We were the guinea pigs for the ban because we were the closest team to London. After the match I sent my report to the FA. I said the ban was both unworkable and expensive for clubs that tried to enforce it."

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Rugby Union

## A chance for Mills to push England claims

By David Hands

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## English put Welsh forwards to flight



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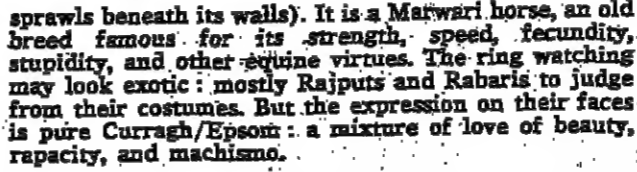
Is that you dear?

NO- but  
I LOVE you  
anyway...

### FlownTree Macintosh







Yet they had a benign tolerance that extended far beyond the 320 inhabitants of Bressay and there are missed by hundreds of people from Tokyo to Stockholm who had the rare pleasure of visiting Geric in his prime.

Montepellier	£ 10.36	Las Palmas	£ 20.68	Perth	£ 28.82	Warsaw	£ 4.30
Casablanca	£ 17.63	Tripoli	£ 12.54	Batavia	£ 9.48	Zurich	£ 7.40